26b 1960

Increase noted in hiring of tan musicians in 1959

NEW YORK—New job opportunities were opened for colored musicians in 23 orchestras during 1959, according to a year-end report issued by Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president of the Urban League of Greater New York.

Mrs. Jacobs congratulated the music industry for its "wholehearted cooperation in our efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for all musicians, without regard to color or ethnic origin."

Joining with Mrs. Jacobs in her statement were Robert S. Dowling, Urban League board member and theatrical producer; John Hammond, chairman of the League's music committee; and Edward S. Lewis, executive director.

* * *

A REPORT issued by the interracial social service agency on November 18, 1958, charged widespread discrimination against qualified colored musicians in classical, Broadway and television orchestras.

A few months later, the League announced that eleven colored musicians had been hired as a result of conferences held with leading music organizations in the city.

* * *

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS that engaged colored musicians for the first time in 1959:

Lewisorn Stadium Orchestra engaged Sanford Allen (violin) to play the entire summer concert season.

The Guggenheim Memorial Concerts, featuring the Goldman Band, engaged Harold Jones (flute) to play the entire summer season.

Bolshoi Ballet Orchestra, engaged Harry Smyles (oboe) and Harold Jones (flute) in April for their sensational run.

The Little Orchestra Society engaged Barbara Campbell (violin-regular) and Selwart Clarke (viola-substitute dates) for their 1959 season.

City Center Ballet Orchestra and City Center Opera Orchestra engaged Selwart Clarke (Viola) for their 1959 season.

The Orchestra of America engaged Alfred Brown (viola), Sanford Allen (violin), Warren Petty (bass), and Antoinette Handy (flute) as permanent members of the organization.

The Metropolitan Opera Orchestra engaged John Jackson (flute), to play with the off - stage band in productions of Der Rosenkavalier and the Flying Dutchman.

Selwart Clarke was appointed hiring agent for the Municipal Concert Orchestra for the 1959 summer season.

Harold Jones (flute) performed in the U.S. premiere of Igor Stravinsky's "Threni: Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah" at Town Hall, conductor, Robert Craft.

* * *

BROADWAY MUSICIALS that employed colored musicians in 1959:

"Once Upon A Mattress," Harry Smyles, oboe; "Nervous Set," Kenny Burrel, guitar, and Joe Benjamin, bass; "West Side Story," Warren Smith, tympani;

"Take Me Along," Alfred Brown, viola; "Fiorella," Harry Smyles, oboe; "Gypsy," Jimmy Crawford, drums, Wendell Marshall, bass and Sanford Allen, violin;

("Sound of Music," Harold Jones, flute, Selwart Clarke, viola; "Saratoga," Joyce Brown, rehearsal pianist; "Yves Montand Show," Al Hall, bass, Charles Persip, drums, Bennie Morton, trombone; "Ballet U.S.A.," Al Hall, bass (road show) and "On The Town," Warren Petty, bass.

* * *

TELEVISION ORCHESTRAS ..and shows that engaged colored musicians in new job opportunities during 1959:

Joseph Wilder (trumpet) was engaged for the Bell Telephone Hour program, "Adventure in Music," NBC-TV, January, 1959.

Antoinette Handy (flute) was engaged for the Firestone Hour program, ABC-TV, January, 1959.

Harold Jones (flute) was engaged for the Omnibus, NBC-TV production of "The Medium," February, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Patti Page Show, ABC-TV, February, 1959.

Bennie Morton (trombone) was engaged for the Arthur Murray Show, NBC-TV, February, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Arthur Godfrey Show, CBS-TV, March, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Joe Franklin Show, ABC-TV, April, 1959.

Milton Hinton (bass) and Osie Johnson (drums) were engaged as staff musicians for NBC-TV several weeks during the month of April, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Pat Boone Show, ABC-TV, April-May, 1959.

Charles Shaver (trumpet) and Taft Jordan (trumpet) were engaged for the Bandstand Show, NBC-Radio, June, 1959.

Ernie Royal (trumpet) and Jimmy Nottingham (trumpet) were engaged for the Dave King Show, NBC-TV summer, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for "Music for a Summer Night" ABC-TV, June, 1959.

Henry Jones (piano was engaged as a staff musician for CBS-TV, July, 1959.

* * *

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS that hired colored musicians in November and December, 1958, following the publication of the League's report on the music industry, include:

New York Philharmonic, Symphony of the Air, Radio City Music Hall, and Contemporary Music Society. Tan Musicians were also hired by the Broadway shows, "Music Man," "Whoop-Up" and "A Party."

Minorities in Labor Unions

"Last Man In," by Scott Greer (Free Press, $4), while really a case study of the status of ethnic minorities in local Los Angeles labor unions, is in many aspects germane to the rest of the country. It is a realistic analysis of union structure and democratic processes, and the relative power of labor leaders in moulding objectives. It clearly indicates how these attitudes depend upon many factors: i.e., strength or weakness of the union, reactions of management, competing unions, and the influence of international affiliations. It is a practicable book for those concerned with interpreting the actions of labor leaders. It is loaded also with illustrations of how minority workers are subject to the whims and fancies of prejudiced union hiring agents. **(George W. Goodman, Station WLIB, New York.)**

"THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL CLASS," by G. Franklin Edwards (Free Press, $4), deals with occupational mobility among Negroes in a selected group of professional occupations in Washington, D.C. It is enlightening on the social origins of these folk, their social characteristics, mobility as measured by the difference between their occupational level and that of parents and grandparents, and on their career pattern. Age, region of origin, and educational level of parents are also analyzed. The study is of high quality, and is among the first to shed light on what is happening in a Negro community with respect to occupations. **(Evelyn Wiggins Sharp, DeLand, Fla.)**

The Bookshelf

Africa: Pauper Continent About to Disintegrate

By JOHN BARKHAM.

THE DEATH OF AFRICA. By Peter Ritner. The Macmillan Co. 312 pp. $4.95.

It is a coincidence that this bristling book on Africa should make its appearance soon after Prime Minister Macmillan's historic declaration to the protagonists of apartheid that "winds of change" were blowing across Africa and that the white man must adjust to them. Mr. Macmillan was speaking for the British government. Peter Ritner speaks for nobody but himself; but, as one who has a reasonably close familiarity with the postwar literature on Africa, I have heard no one else speak on the subject in such scathing, knowledgeable, uncompromising terms.

S. Africa Seen as Villain.

Mr. Ritner is a young American, educated at M.I.T., Harvard and Columbia, who has traveled all over the world and uses a prose with as keen a cutting edge as any in current writing. This first book of his is the product of a long visit to Africa after having produced a special Africa issue of Saturday Review.

Into the Abyss.

He appears to have escaped most of the African pitfalls—political and linguistic—which await the neophyte from abroad. Virtually nothing in the white man's policy south of the Sahara commended itself to him, and he says so with brutal frankness. When he gets to the citadel of apartheid, the Union of South Africa, he condemns it root and branch in language that goes back to the days of Mencken. South Africa is, indeed, the principal villain in his piece.

The title of this explosive book needs explaining. Briefly Mr. Ritner believes that black Africa is disintegrating rapidly and that, unless swift steps are taken to come to terms with the Africans, they may turn the continent into a desert of violence and subversion which may remove it from the world community indefinitely. His view of Africa as "a pauper continent" runs counter to the common belief that it is rich in undeveloped resources. The fact is that it is rich only in raw materials; it has no "black earth" domain. As he accurately puts it: "In Africa Mother Earth smiles with a skeleton's grin."

In turn he deals with each of the colonial and ex-colonial territories now in varying stage of emergence into independence. Although the book is as up-to-date as anything now available on Africa, events have already outstripped Mr. Ritner

Mr. Ritner devotes two blistering chapters to South Africa, which he sees as "furiously entrenching itself against a new era in history." The logical end to this attempt to turn the clock back, he maintains, is inevitable catastrophe. There are signs that since the Macmillan speech a responsible segment of South African opinion has begun to realize that the country will soon be utterly isolated and that steps will have to be taken to arrest the drive to the precipice. Mr. Ritner, however, writes it off as lost.

Accurate and Gloomy.

If I have given the impression that the author is largely condemnatory in his attitudes, that is, I believe, an accurate reflection of his book. No American writer, to my knowledge, has given such intense scrutiny to the vast political, social and economic changes now under way in Africa, and, while I believe his picture to be accurate in the main, his prognosis strikes me as excessively gloomy.

Judging by the recent London talks on Kenya, the last generation of colonial officials in Africa may yet reach a *modus vivendi* with African leaders in Central Africa, and this may well prove to be the key to the situation in the Federation and—who knows?—perhaps even South Africa. If that ever happens, what we shall be seeing is the birth, rather than the death, of Africa.

Mr. Ritner uses words like weapons, and no reader who makes his way through this fiery book is going to forget it. In its own way, it is evidence that "the winds of change" are already blowing.

Copyright 1960 by Saturday Review.

Arkansas Woman Writes Novel Of State Tensions

NEW YORK— "Eat Thy Bread with Joy," a novel of racial tensions and violence in Arkansas, by Mayme Hollensworth of Little Rock, is published on April 29, 1960, by Exposition Press of New York. (Price: $2.75). The author, widow of Carroll C. Hollensworth, who served for 28 years in the Arkansas House of Representatives, is a former feature writer for the "Arkansas Democrat" and a former continuity writer and director of women's programs for Warren, Arkansas' station KWRF.

In "Eat Thy Bread with Joy" a degraded white woman whose teenage daughter becomes prenant by a local businessman (who refuses to accept responsibility) gets herself another "whipping boy"—a simple-minded young Negro.

[illegible] in Ollown, Arkansas, "The Friendliest Little Town in the USA") to a blaze of terror and violence

26b 1960

Increase noted in hiring of tan musicians in 1959

NEW YORK—New job opportunities were opened for colored musicians in 23 orchestras during 1959, according to a year-end report issued by Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president of the Urban League of Greater New York.

Mrs. Jacobs congratulated the music industry for its "wholehearted cooperation in our efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for all musicians, without regard to color or ethnic origin."

Joining with Mrs. Jacobs in her statement were Robert S. Dowling, Urban League board member and theatrical producer; John Hammond, chairman of the League's music committee; and Edward S. Lewis, executive director.

* * *

A REPORT issued by the interracial social service agency on November 18, 1958, charged widespread discrimination against qualified colored musicians in classical, Broadway and television orchestras.

A few months later, the League announced that eleven colored musicians had been hired as a result of conferences held with leading music organizations in the city.

* * *

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS that engaged colored musicians for the first time in 1959:

Lewisorn Stadium Orchestra engaged Sanford Allen (violin) to play the entire summer concert season.

The Guggenheim Memorial Concerts, featuring the Goldman Band, engaged Harold Jones (flute) to play the entire summer season.

Bolshoi Ballet Orchestra, engaged Harry Smyles (oboe) and Harold Jones (flute) in April for their sensational run.

The Little Orchestra Society engaged Barbara Campbell (violin-regular) and Selwart Clarke (viola-substitute dates) for their 1959 season.

City Center Ballet Orchestra and City Center Opera Orchestra engaged Selwart Clarke (Viola) for their 1959 season.

The Orchestra of America engaged Alfred Brown (viola), Sanford Allen (violin), Warren Petty (bass), and Antoinette Handy (flute) as permanent members of the organization.

The Metropolitan Opera Orchestra engaged John Jackson (flute), to play with the off - stage band in productions of Der Rosenkavalier and the Flying Dutchman.

Selwart Clarke was appointed hiring agent for the Municipal Concert Orchestra for the 1959 summer season.

Harold Jones (flute) performed in the U.S. premiere of Igor Stravinsky's "Threni: Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah" at Town Hall, conductor, Robert Craft.

* * *

BROADWAY MUSICIALS that employed colored musicians in 1959: "Once Upon A Mattress," Harry Smyles, oboe; "Nervous Set," Kenny Burrel, guitar, and Joe Benjamin, bass; "West Side Story," Warren Smith, tympani;

"Take Me Along," Alfred Brown, viola; "Fiorella," Harry Smyles, oboe; "Gypsy," Jimmy Crawford, drums, Wendell Marshall, bass and Sanford Allen, violin;

("Sound of Music," Harold Jones, flute, Selwart Clarke, viola; "Saratoga," Joyce Brown, rehearsal pianist; "Yves Montand Show," Al Hall, bass, Charles Persip, drums, Bennie Morton, trombone; "Ballet U.S.A.," Al Hall, bass (road show) and "On The Town," Warren Petty, bass.

* * *

TELEVISION ORCHESTRAS ..and shows that engaged colored musicians in new job opportunities during 1959:

Joseph Wilder (trumpet) was engaged for the Bell Telephone Hour program, "Adventure in Music," NBC-TV, January, 1959.

Antoinette Handy (flute) was engaged for the Firestone Hour program, ABC-TV, January, 1959.

Harold Jones (flute) was engaged for the Omnibus, NBC-TV production of "The Medium," February, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Patti Page Show, ABC-TV, February, 1959.

Bennie Morton (trombone) was engaged for the Arthur Murray Show, NBC-TV, February, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Arthur Godfrey Show, CBS-TV, March, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Joe Franklin Show, ABC-TV, April, 1959.

Milton Hinton (bass) and Osie Johnson (drums) were engaged as staff musicians for NBC-TV several weeks during the month of April, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Pat Boone Show, ABC-TV, April-May, 1959.

Charles Shaver (trumpet) and Taft Jordan (trumpet) were engaged for the Bandstand Show, NBC-Radio, June, 1959.

Ernie Royal (trumpet) and Jimmy Nottingham (trumpet) were engaged for the Dave King Show, NBC-TV summer, 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for "Music for a Summer Night" ABC-TV, June, 1959.

Henry Jones (piano was engaged as a staff musician for CBS-TV, July, 1959.

* * *

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS that hired colored musicians in November and December, 1958, following the publication of the League's report on the music industry, include:

New York Philharmonic, Symphony of the Air, Radio City Music Hall, and Contemporary Music Society. Tan Musicians were also hired by the Broadway shows, "Music Man," "Whoop-Up" and "A Party."

Minorities in Labor Unions

"Last Man In," by Scott Greer (Free Press, $4), while really a case study of the status of ethnic minorities in local Los Angeles labor unions, is in many aspects germane to the rest of the country. It is a realistic analysis of union structure and democratic processes, and the relative power of labor leaders in moulding objectives. It clearly indicates how these attitudes depend upon many factors: i.e., strength or weakness of the union, reactions of management, competing unions, and the influence of international affiliations. It is a practicable book for those concerned with interpreting the actions of labor leaders. It is loaded also with illustrations of how minority workers are subject to the whims and fancies of prejudiced union hiring agents. **(George W. Goodman, Station WLIB, New York.)**

"THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL CLASS," by G. Franklin Edwards (Free Press, $4), deals with occupational mobility among Negroes in a selected group of professional occupations in Washington, D.C. It is enlightening on the social origins of these folk, their social characteristics, mobility as measured by the difference between their occupational level and that of parents and grandparents, and on their career pattern. Age, region of origin, and educational level of parents are also analyzed. The study is of high quality, and is among the first to shed light on what is happening in a Negro community with respect to occupations. **(Evelyn Wiggins Sharp, DeLand, Fla.)**

The Bookshelf

Africa: Pauper Continent About to Disintegrate

By JOHN BARKHAM.

THE DEATH OF AFRICA. By Peter Ritner. The Macmillan Co. 317 pp. $4.95.

It is a coincidence that this bristling book on Africa should make its appearance soon after Prime Minister Macmillan's historic declaration to the protagonists of apartheid that "winds of change" were blowing across Africa and that the white man must adjust to them. Mr. Macmillan was speaking for the British government. Peter Ritner speaks for nobody but himself; but, as one who has a reasonably close familiarity with the postwar literature on Africa, I have heard no one else speak on the subject in such scathing, knowledgeable, uncompromising terms.

S. Africa Seen as Villain.

Mr. Ritner is a young American, educated at M.I.T., Harvard and Columbia, who has traveled all over the world and uses a prose with as keen a cutting edge as any in current writing. This first book of his is the product of a long visit to Africa after having produced a special Africa issue of Saturday Review.

Into the Abyss.

He appears to have escaped most of the African pitfalls—political and linguistic—which await the neophyte from abroad. Virtually nothing in the white man's policy south of the Sahara commended it self to him, and he says so with brutal frankness. When he gets to the citadel of apartheid, the Union of South Africa, he condemns it root and branch in language that goes back to the days of Mencken. South Africa is, indeed, the principal villain in his piece.

The title of this explosive book needs explaining. Briefly Mr. Ritner believes that black Africa is disintegrating rapidly and that, unless swift steps are taken to come to terms with the Africans, they may turn the continent into a desert of violence and subversion which may remove it from the world community indefinitely. His view of Africa as "a pauper continent" runs counter to the common belief that it is rich in undeveloped resources. The fact is that it is rich only in raw materials; it has no "black earth" domain. As he accurately puts it: "In Africa Mother Earth smiles with a skeleton's grin."

In turn he deals with each of the colonial and ex-colonial territories now in varying stage of emergence into independence. Although the book is as up-to-date as anything now available on Africa, events have already outstripped Mr. Ritner

Mr. Ritner devotes two blistering chapters to South Africa, which he sees as "furiously entrenching itself against a new era in history." The logical end to this attempt to turn the clock back, he maintains, is inevitable catastrophe. There are signs that since the Macmillan speech a responsible segment of South African opinion has begun to realize that the country will soon be utterly isolated and that steps will have to be taken to arrest the drive to the precipice. Mr. Ritner, however, writes it off as lost.

Accurate and Gloomy.

If I have given the impression that the author is largely condemnatory in his attitudes, that is, I believe, an accurate reflection of his book. No American writer, to my knowledge, has given such intense scrutiny to the vast political, social and economic changes now under way in Africa, and, while I believe his picture to be accurate in the main, his prognosis strikes me as excessively gloomy.

Judging by the recent London talks on Kenya, the last generation of colonial officials in Africa may yet reach a *modus vivendi* with African leaders in Central Africa, and this may well prove to be the key to the situation in the Federation and—who knows?—perhaps even South Africa. If that ever happens, what we shall be seeing is the birth, rather than the death, of Africa.

Mr. Ritner uses words like weapons, and no reader who makes his way through this fiery book is going to forget it. In its own way, it is evidence that "the winds of change" are already blowing.

Copyright 1960 by Saturday Review.

Arkansas Woman Writes Novel Of State Tensions

NEW YORK— "Eat Thy Bread with Joy," a novel of racial tensions and violence in Arkansas, by Mayme Hollensworth of Little Rock, is published on April 29, 1960, by Exposition Press of New York. (Price: $2.75). The author, widow of Carroll C. Hollensworth who served for 28 years in the Arkansas House of Representatives, is a former feature writer for the "Arkansas Democrat" and a former continuity writer and director of women's programs for Warren, Arkansas' station KWRF.

In "Eat Thy Bread with Joy" a degraded white woman whose teenage daughter becomes prenant by a local businessman (who refuses to accept responsibility) gets herself another "whipping boy"

simple-minded young Negro. This in Olltown, Arkansas (The Friendliest Little Town in the USA") fans smoldering racial tensions into a blaze of terror and violence

Sen. Javits Reports on the Crumbling Walls of Discrimination

Reviewed by Elsie Carper

Discrimination and the efforts to overcome it are covered by staff reporter Carper for The Washington Post.

DISCRIMINATION — USA. By Sen. Jacob K. Javits. Harcourt, Brace. 310 pp. $4.95.

WHY DID Congress fail to pass a strong civil rights bill in the session just ended?

A more cynical politician than Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) would say it was because of the round-the-clock filibuster waged by a small band of determined Southern Senators.

In "Discrimination—USA," Javits considers the Southern filibuster as only a factor in the defeat of strong legislation. His own party comes in for part of the blame. The real culprit, however, was public apathy, he finds. The people were not aroused enough. Senators received little or no mail on the subject.

The Republicans, who must furnish almost united support because of the North-South split among Democrats, were not united enough. The Eisenhower Administration "though commendably active, was not militant enough."

While he does not mention Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate Majority Leader and Democratic vice presidential nominee, by name, Javits states that the Northern liberal Democrats had neither enough votes nor the support of the Democratic majority leader in either House. Of the Southern filibuster, Javits observes that the present cloture rule does not work as modern needs of the country require that it work.

JAVITS HAS written this nonpolitical book to arouse the public — perhaps even that part of it that lives in the South—to the pressing need to rid the United States of "remaining racial and religious discrimination."

The Senator uses the word "remaining" because, as he points out, the United States has made tremendous strides particularly in the last 10 years toward meeting its 180-year-old commitment that all men are created free and equal.

He expresses confidence that the walls of discrimination still standing will come tumbling down, including Senate rule 22, which permits the filibuster. The question is, will they come down in time?

JAVITS RECOUNTS the great toll in American prestige abroad brought about by such incidents as Little Rock:

"No American domestic situation gives the Soviet Union and the international Communist Party more fuel for their propaganda machines than America's two faces on civil rights."

Javits discusses the whole field of discrimination in the United States—in voting, employment, government, housing, courts, education, medical care, religion and public facilities and gives his account the perspective of history.

His own experience is symptomatic of the social revolution which has taken place in the United States since the turn of this century. Javits was born in 1904 in New York's lower East Side, the son of Jewish immigrants. His father made pants and doubled as a janitor, his mother sold crockery and dry goods from a push cart. The United States of the early 1900s was a "white, Protestant, Anglo-Saxon" country.

"I had little thought," Javits writes, "that I could win social acceptance, not to speak of being permitted to serve in the high public offices of Congressman, Attorney General of New York State and United States Senator."

A SECTION of the book is devoted to the District of Columbia, which he describes as "a model for the whole South" in proving that effective and peaceful desegregation can be accomplished rapidly even where large numbers of people are affected and the proportion of Negroes is substantial.

In answer to those who say it is impossible to legislate against discrimination and that social acceptance of minority groups must come by its own accord, Javits writes that laws such as those against discrimination in employment and housing make it possible for people of different racial and religious backgrounds to know and appreciate each other.

"The law opens people's minds to the problem and a solution because behavior in violation of the law may carry punishment with it; living with the law—and the overwhelming majority of our people is law abiding—can and often does remove the prejudice."

WHILE BIPARTISAN action continues to be the basis for civil rights progress in Congress, Javits sees the Republican Party, unencumbered by sectional divisions on civil rights, taking the leadership.

"My Party," he writes, "must demonstrate the determination to place the majesty and authority of the United States Government behind the assurance of civil rights, including not only voting rights but the opportunity for an unsegregated education in the public schools, and the enjoyment of public facilities, wherever located, equally by all."

New firm publishes book on 'that word'

NEW YORK — "The Name Negro, Its Origin and Evil Use," by Richard B. Moore, came off the press Tuesday in two editions—clothbound and paperback. The book is the first to be issued by the new house, the Afro-American Publishers, Inc.

Tracing the origin of the word "Negro" from its usage by Portuguese explorers and slavers, the book reveals how the word has been loaded and used as a weapon of racial discrimination, degradation and persecution.

Javits Views Civil Rights In U.S. Today

DISCRIMINATION—U.S.A., By Jacob K. Javits. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 285 pages. $4.95.

Reviewed by
DOUGLAS KIKER

This a plain, blunt, outspoken book on the Negro's present position in American society, written by a U.S. senator who undoubtedly would run last in any Southern political popularity poll.

Sen. Javits is, of course, the New Yorker who has been a leader in the fight for sterner civil rights legislation. As such he is the perfect foe for the Southern spokesman, and he and Sen. Herman Talmadge have gone at each other with pick ax, sledge hammer, shotgun, bear knife and bare knuckles with awesome regularity.

Mr. Kiker, a Journal staff writer, is the author of two novels, "The Southerner" and "Strangers on the Shore," both published by Random House.

* * *

HIS SOUTHERN OPPONENTS lay siege to Sen. Javits' sincerity with the argument that his appeals for stricter civil rights enforcement are more often than not made with one eye on that huge Negro bloc vote in New York City.

Sen. Javits, as a general rule, has based his arguments on the presentation of fact—and the fact that the Negro is discriminated against in the United States certainly cannot be disputed, no matter how applicable mitigating circumstances might be.

* * *

THE AUTHOR concentrates principally on the Negro, and, geographically, on his Southern situation. But he substantiates what a few Southerners have been gently insisting for some time now—that the Mason-Dixon line imposes no social boundary on the Negro dilemma and that discrimination is practiced just as strongly, albeit a little more subtly, up North.

Sen. Javits believes firmly that things are bound to change in the near future. He foresees as a certainty the eventual passage of the sort of civil rights legislation he wants.

He says the first Negro U.S. senator is going to be elected soon, and that more U.S. congressmen will come from the Negro race in the future.

But, he says in effect, none of this is going to happen unless the federal government takes action and makes it happen, by cracking up the bottleneck of discrimination.

He admits it is not going to be easy, but he insists it is possible and inevitable.

New Lincoln book to be published

NEW YORK — An appraisal of Abraham Lincoln by 72 Americans, "Lincoln for the Ages," will be published by Doubleday Thursday. The book was conceived by Carl Haverlin, Lincoln scholar and president of Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI), as a series of radio programs.

"The Lincoln Story, on which this new book is based," Mr. Haverlin said, "is another in a series of nonmusical projects which BMI has undertaken because it believes that music and composers flourish best when all culture is given encouragement and support."

Though not all the contributors are as well known as Carl Sandburg, Adlai Stevenson, Bruce Catton or Senators Paul Douglas and Ralph Yarborough, each of them is an acknowledged expert in some aspect of Lincoln and his life.

Will Write Book on History of Negro

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. August Meier, assistant professor of history at Morgan State College, has been contracted to write a short history of the American Negro for Hill and Wang Publishers of New York City.

26b 1960

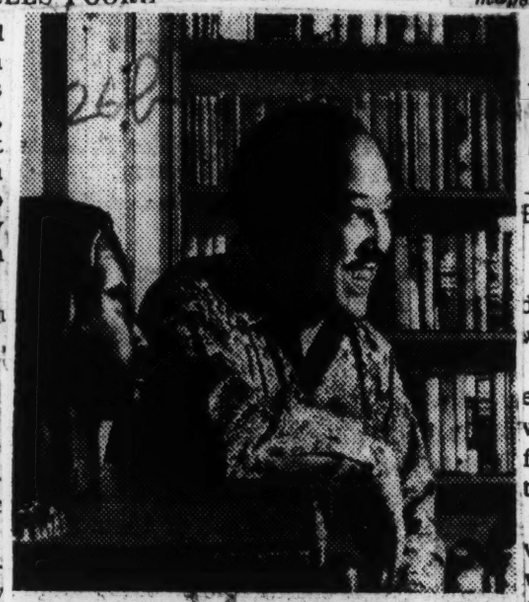
Books of The Times

By CHARLES POORE

"AN AFRICAN TREASURY,"* selected by Langston Hughes, throws fresh light on the Dark Continent. This is a collection of stories, memoirs, speeches, essays, poems and folklore. What makes it stand out significantly today is that much of the writing is by new native authors who have never been heard from before. They are the leaders in a truly native African literary renaissance.

It seems to me that the impact of "An African Treasury" should be threefold. First, of course, is its value in revealing to us what people in the always violent throes of liberation are thinking, doing, saying to one another and the world. Second is the way they express all that—in this case, the written word. And third is how it takes its place in the main streams of creative art.

For, when you come to think about it, native African writing has come comparatively late as an influence in the esthetics of civilization. This is so, I would think at any rate, about the writing of native authors in the central and southern parts of the continent—with which the present anthology is largely concerned. The northern tier, the Arab and Egyptian sources from classic times to the present, are not heavily drawn upon for Mr. Hughes' anthology.



Davis

Langston Hughes

Imprint of Indigenous Art

African native music has for a long time, as we are all aware, played a considerable part in the music of the West—or the North or the East or the South, for that matter, depending upon how you decide to chop up the globe into more or less valid units.

The native sculpture of Africa, in somewhat the same way, has had a tremendous influence, not only on contemporary Western and other regional sculpture but also on painting in those far-scattered parts. Half an hour spent in any modern museum will give proof of that. And more and more public modern buildings are decorated with designs that suggest affinities to the native arts of Africa.

Now so far what we have been saying might suggest that there is such a thing as a cohesive, dominant, standard-brand sort of native African art. Well, that's always a useful sort of supposition, isn't it? Look, for example, how handy it is for us to lump Britons from all over those islands as "the British" or, more popularly if even less precisely, as "the English." And look, in turn, at how furriners lump us all as Americans—even though citizens of Mexico, to name just one other country, are Americans, too.

"An African Treasury" proves, however, that there is an infinite diversity within that geographic unity. We see it when we read first, these lines from a poem by Birago Diop of Senegal:

Listen more often to things than to beings.
Hear the fire's voice,
Hear the voice of water.
In the wind hear the sobbing of the trees.
It is the voice of our forefathers.

Then read this passage from "Requiem for Sophiatown," by Cam Themba, a teacher in Johannesburg, who is mourning uproarious old days in a tenement district that is being demolished:

"Dwarf * * * used to find a joke in everything. He used to walk into Bloke's place and catch us red-handed playing the music of Mozart. He used to cock his ear, listen a little and in his gravel voice comment: 'No wonder he's got a name like that.' * * * And still I wander among the ruins trying to find one or two of the shebeens that D. Verwoerd has overlooked."

A Universal Undertone

Mr. Diop's poem might have been included in an anthology of works by our own New England poets of Emerson's and Thoreau's time; Mr. Themba's writing has already been compared to John McNulty's famous threnodies of the golden age of Third Avenue bars. But both these examples have in them the beat of Africa, which comes through everywhere in the book.

It is most clearly heard in the stories and speeches and essays and poems that deal directly with colonialism and human bondage. Thus there are records of declarations made by Frederick S. Arkhurst of Ghana for the United Nations and in President Nkrumah's speech to the United States Senate. But it also comes through in stories of bigotry between races and within races. The freedom to publish all these points of view is the triumph of "An African Treasury."

AN AFRICAN TREASURY. Selected and edited by Langston Hughes. With endpaper maps. 207 pages. Crown. $3.50.

Woodson's Book Reveals Free Negroes Owned Plantations

Sat. 8-20-60

By Milton Scott for ANP

Thousands of Americans are descendants of Negroes who were free before the Civil War.

In fact one out of every seven Negroes in the United States was free in 1830. Some of these free Negroes owned large plantations in the South.

This information and other widely unknown facts were revealed by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson's in a book entitled "Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830."

The general belief among most Negroes and almost all whites is that all Negroes in America before the Civil War were slaves or temporary indentured servants.

It is a revelation, indeed that any Negroes in America ever owned slaves. According to the record, a goodly number of Negroes in the South before the Civil War owned large tracts of land and had from 10 to 200 slaves on each plantation.

There was one Negro in Lexington, Ky., in 1830 worth $200,000, according to Dr. Woodson. The richest merchant in Macon, Ga., was a free Negro. A free Negro named Thomas Lafon in New Orleans had a half million dollars in real estate. A man named Cyprian Ricard of Louisiana bought an estate for $225,000 including 91 slaves.

Woodson disclosed that Marie Metoyer of Natchitoches owned 2,000 acres and 50 slaves, and Charles Rogues of the same city owned 47 slaves.

Another free Negro named Martin Donate of St. Landry owned 4,500 arpents of land and 89 slaves. He had personal property worth $46,000.

The historian disclosed also that one Jesu Jones was owner of one of the best hotels in Charleston, S. C. and had $40,000 worth of other property.

There was a free Negro in St. Paul's Parish in South Carolina who had 200 slaves in 1857.

cation in State-Supported Negro Colleges" is regarded as the outstanding work of its kind in the field.

Summer Study

James E. Parker, director of the audio-visual center at North Carolina College in Durham, N. C., is one of a select number of U. S. educators attending a visual communications workshop sponsored by the Tecnifax Corporation at Holyoke, Mass., throughout this week.

Mr. Parker is the author of a recently published book, "An Approach to Photography." He also has published several studies in leaded several studies in leading professional publications. His "A Survey of Existing State-Wide Audio - Visual Education Programs with Special Reference to the Status of Audio-Visual Edu-

Our Taste for Violence

BRASS-KNUCKLE CRUSADE. The Great Know-Nothing Conspiracy: 1820-1860. By Carleton Beals. Hastings House. 312 pp. $5.95.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE MOB. By John W. Caughey. University of Chicago Press. 214 pp. $5.

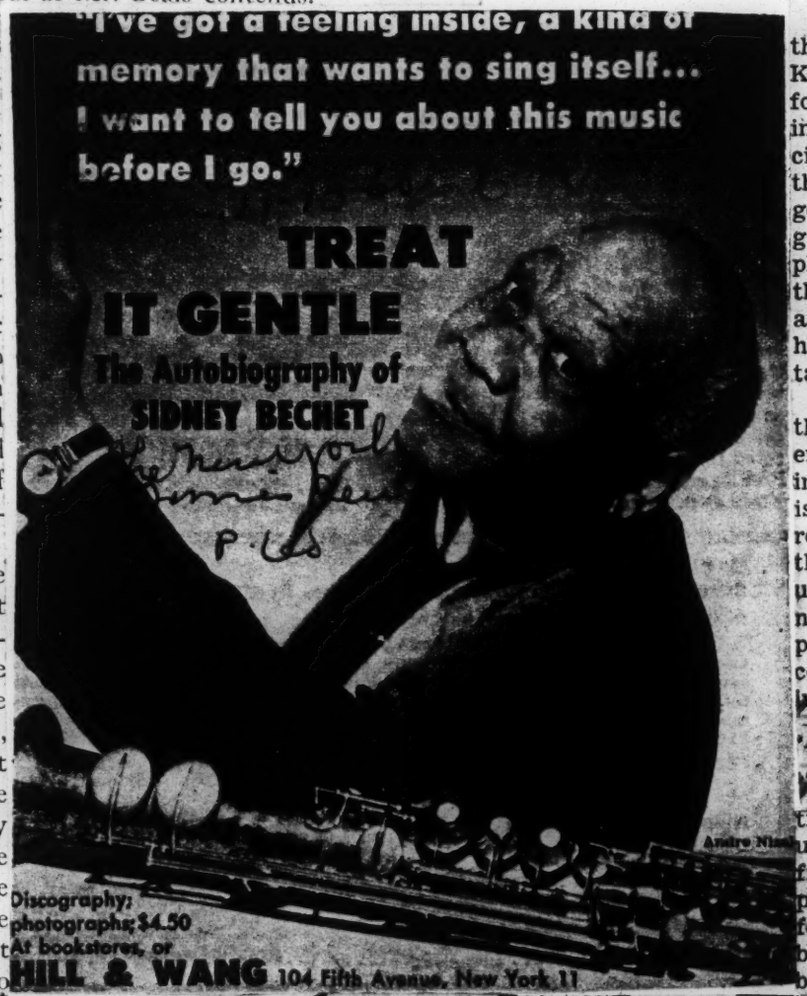
Carl N. Degler

IN A YEAR when *The New York Times* and *Life* are exploring the national purpose and lamenting the loss of our historic sense of mission [see Hans Meyerhoff's essay, page 85], it is well for us to recall other years when our articulation of national values was even less successful than today. We easily remember the lofty and inspiring words of a Lincoln, but we often forget that during Lincoln's own lifetime — in the nativist movement — Americans touched the nadir of their idealism. We can take little pride in those years when many Americans, consumed by fear and drugged with bigotry, tried to deny public office, the ballot and even jobs to thousands of immigrants congregating in our cities, when Protestant hatred burned Catholic churches and hounded priests and nuns, and when scores of books spread malicious lies about Catholics and foreigners.

In his book Mr. Beals tells the whole violent, distasteful story, vividly and at length, sometimes too excitedly for complete accuracy, but with conviction. He makes no pretense to a dispassionate or scholarly study of Know-Nothingism, which he flatly calls "America's first fascist movement." One can sympathize with Mr. Beals's indignation. Certainly the lies were incredible, the violence shocking. But it is one thing to deplore the anti-Catholic sentiments of the movement and quite another to suggest that nativism was nothing more; or to assert, as he does, that the movement came "within a breath" of gaining national power.

Unlike Mr. Beals, the historians of nativism in the last two decades have emphasized the complicated motives which underlay the nativist outburst. In Massachusetts, for example, as Oscar Handlin has shown, many genuine reformers joined the nativist movement, not out of nativist conviction, but because they wanted to outvote the conservatism of the immigrant. Once in power they passed, not nativist legislation, but reforms like personal liberty laws to protect free Negroes. None of this reinterpretation appears in Mr. Beals's pages or in his bibliography. A striking omission of the book is that, although we are frequently told of elections which nativists won in the 1850s, rarely, if at all, are we told of any concrete actions which followed from these victories. The fact is that almost no legislation was passed to implement the nativist program, even though in states like California, Massachusetts and Maryland so-called nativists constituted a majority of the legislature, or nearly so. By itself this fact suggests that the party was not as monolithic, rabid or powerful as Mr. Beals contends.

"I've got a feeling inside, a kind of memory that wants to sing itself... I want to tell you about this music before I go."



Discography; photographs $4.50
At bookstores, or
HILL & WANG 104 Fifth Avenue, New York 11

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

THAT was not done when I was born, so why should it be done now?" The question was only rhetorical. The African who asked it believed that it was unanswerable, a complete refutation of the arguments of British soil experts in Kenya who were pleading for modern methods of erosion control and reclamation. The problem it dramatizes, the immemorial processes by which African peasants destroy the fertility of their land, is more fundamental than problems of race, nationalism and politics and is unlikely to be solved any sooner. But that this acute and ancient problem is not unsolvable — given adequate patience, persistence, tact and goodwill — is the argument of Elspeth Huxley's new book, "A New Earth."*

Camera Press-Pix

Elspeth Huxley

Elspeth Huxley, whose lovely memories of her childhood in Kenya, "The Flame Trees of Thika," was published last year, is a good writer and a lifelong student of East African affairs. Sometime in 1959 she made an extensive tour of Kenya, a tour in which she ignored the white officials and black politicians in Nairobi and instead devoted her attention exclusively to the state of the land. By Land Rover and on foot she penetrated deep into tribal reserves and talked at length to chiefs, successful farmers, ordinary despoilers of the land and to many British administrators and soil experts on the spot.

Progress, Despite Indifference

Everywhere she went—among the Kikuyu, the Nandi, the Luo, the Suk, the Masai, the Kipsigis and the Marakwet — Mrs. Huxley found most of the tribesmen indifferent to improved methods of agriculture and suspicious of the motives of those who advocated them. Cattle are wealth, and if they turn good soil into a desert by reason of overgrazing, why, that is God's business. Counter plowing, terracing, crop rotation, manure, these, too, are mere tricks of greedy whites anxious to steal African property. "Let us have all the children we can and then we can take the highlands from the Europeans."

But this refusal to recognize the problem that faces them, which is multiplying deserts, reducing half-starved cattle to "walking hat-racks," keeping men half starved, too, is not universal. In the last fifteen years remarkable progress has been made among the more intelligent and ambitious individuals of many tribes. "It's got to be advice, not orders," said one wise agricultural expert. Where good advice has been taken, communal tribal land has been subdivided into individual holdings and now for the first time someone is responsible for land. Individual farmers are irrigating, planting diversified crops and cross-breeding cattle. Prosperous by African standards, they now plan for the future as Africans have never done before, and the future still looks bad. This is because the intelligent African farmer, like the mass of his ignorant fellows, is likely to be father of many sons who will inherit and divide his farm after his death. The plots will be too small for efficient farming, and no industrial revolution has come to Kenya to absorb people driven from the land. Much of "A New Earth" is too concerned with agricultural technology for the tastes of most readers. Nevertheless, it is an authoritative, lively and generally interesting report on an important topic. Mrs. Huxley is all for better land conservation; but she can't help having doubts about progress and what it is doing and may do to simple Africans:

Anthony Barker

"It becomes continually more difficult to sustain a conviction that the introduction of money, literacy, taxes, votes, the doctrine of work and the religion of materialism; that the suppression of cattle-raids, magic, dancing, sacrifices and indigenous justice; that the end of contentment and the beginning of *angst;* that all these aspects of civilization have made life happier and fuller for the tribesmen. When they have turned their arrows into duodenal ulcers, their *kokwet* councils into political parties, their cattle-raids into football matches, their virgins into strip-tease artists, will they be better off?"

Doctor to the Zulus

Another first-hand, interesting and well-written report on Africa—at least on one of the many faces of Africa—is "The Man Next To Me"† by Anthony Barker. This is an account of a medical missionary's first fifteen years in the Zululand reserve in Northern Natal. Dr. Barker writes with humor, modesty and considerable skill as a raconteur. His descriptions of the dilapidated hospital full of rats and white ants he inherited; of the routine and typical emergencies of his work, and of his Zulu patients are all excellent.

The Zulus, he thinks, are "a tough, humorous and astute people." About the astuteness he is not convincing; but his affection for his superstitious patients is contagious. This is a book that packs much condensed information about the pattern of Zulu living under Apartheid into a few pages. Dr. Barker is never bitter; he is generous, self-sacrificing, kind. He doesn't say that he is any of these things. He doesn't need to. His own character shines through his pages and is the finest thing in his book.

*A NEW EARTH. By Elspeth Huxley. 288 pages. Morrow. $6.

†THE MAN NEXT TO ME. By Anthony Barker. 175 pages. Harper. $3.50.

26b 1960

'Cracking The Color Line' tells of CORE battle

NEW YORK — The Congress of Racial Equality issued "Cracking the Color Line" last week. It is a 24-page booklet detailing case studies in eliminating racial discrimination.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. wrote in the introduction: "The techniques so graphically described in "Cracking the Color Line" should be studied by all who work to achieve a just and democratic America.

"CORE puts before people's eyes a new way of acting. You say and you show that feelings about segregation are silly, that customs can change without disaster following and this is the time to change them.

"And you proceed to demonstrate. Here is a method of achieving social change which we all may use."

The booklet describes how CORE groups in the past 18 years have pioneered techniques of non-violent, direct action to end discrimination.

It was written by Jim Peck and designed by Jerry Goldman. It can be obtained from CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONGS AND POEMS, edited by Edward Hubler (McGraw-Hill, $6.50). An anthology with explanatory notes.

THE ART OF BYZANTIUM, text and notes by David Talbot Rice, photographs by Max Hirmer (Harry N. Abrams, $25). A critique with forty-four color plates and 166 monochrome plates.

THE CARE FOR THE SOUTH, by W. D. Workman Jr. (Devin-Adair, $5). A portrait of the modern South and Southerners.

THE HAUNTED MIND: A Psychoanalyst Looks at the Supernatural, by Nandor Fodor (Helix Press, 20 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, $5).

SECRET MISSION TO BANGKOK, by Van Wyck Mason (Doubleday, $3.95). A Colonel North novel of intrigue.

ST. ANTHONY AND HIS TIMES, by Mary Purcell (Doubleday, $3.95). Biography.

THE ACHILLES HEEL, by Marcel Sperber, translated by Constantine FitzGibbon (Doubleday, $3.95). Philosophical essays.

THE AFRO-ASIAN STATES AND THEIR PROBLEMS, by K. M. PanikKar (John Day, $3).

THE CIGARETTE HABIT: A Scientific Cure, by Arthur King (Doubleday, $2).

Books Today

ABEL'S DAUGHTER, by Rachel Maddux (Harper, $3.50). A true story about race relations in the South.

CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR: Viewed by Adults and Children, by Sophie Rithol: (Bookman Associates, $5).

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, Selected Essays by Gideon Welles, compiled by Albert Mordell (Twayne, $4.50). Commentaries written between 1870 and 1878 by Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

COMPLETE CHILD CARE IN BODY AND MIND: A Modern Parents' Guide to the Healthy Growth and Development of the Newborn, the Infant, the Child and the Adolescent, by I. Newton Kuglemass, M.D. (Twayne, $6.95).

DINGHY DAYS by EILEEN RAMSAY (John de Graff, $7.50). A selection of the author's photographs about sailing.

DUKE ELLINGTON, His Life and Music, edited by Peter Gammond, foreword by Hugues Panassié (Roy, $5).

GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON, by Paul Blanshard (Beacon, $3.50). An analysis of church-state relations in the nation's capital.

ISRAEL ARGOSY #6, edited by Isaac Halevy Levin (Yoseloff, $3.95). Anthology of modern Israeli literature.

"Kings and Camels: An American in Arabia," a first book by Grant C. Butler, will be issued Jan. 25 by Devin-Adair. It is a distillation of more than 1,000 lectures Mr. Butler has given on the Arab world in the last six years. It tells of the people in the cities and the desert, their religion, refugee problems and other issues facing the Middle East.

Clarence Cooper Jr., a young Negro, who formerly was a narcotics addict, started to write a novel while he was serving a prison term. His story, called "The Scene," will be published by Crown on Jan. 28. It is laid in an area of a city where narcotics are readily accessible and where elements of a mixed population meet to acquire it.

RACE ISSUE POSED IN INTERMARRIAGE

Clergy and Laity Qualify Views in a Presbyterian Magazine's Symposium

By JOHN WICKLEIN

A Presbyterian magazine has devoted its February issue to a symposium on "Would you want your daughter * * *?"

The magazine, Social Progress, contains fourteen articles about interracial marriage. It was distributed yesterday.

The consensus of theologians clergy and laity, North and South, was that a Christian commitment could not preclude the marriage of a son or a daughter across racial lines.

But in answering the specific question, most of the writers said: "It would depend."

The reservations centered on the cultural difficulties that such a marriage would face.

Marcus Barth of the Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago, said these marriages were necessary and right. He wrote:

"All talk and all striving for desegregation and for full equality and community of rights and duties of the people of different races living together in America is but rubbish unless it includes the willingness to accept and protect racially mixed marriages.

"All talk and action in favor of racially mixed marriages are sheer doctrinarianism and hypocrisy—unless those speaking and acting are ready and willing to let their daughters (and sons! —why does your question discriminate between the sexes?) marry a black-skinned partner, and to receive that partner—open-heartedly, gladly and hopefully into their family."

The Rev. Edler G. Hawkins, Moderator of the Presbytery of New York, said that before such marriages could have much hope of success the country must recognize the Negro as a whole person.

"If we give too glibly what is indeed the Christian answer to the question," he said, "it may be we will gloss over what actually is the hardest thing in the world for white America to do—be rid of its delusion of superiority and all the attendant fears that have made it necessary to deprive the Negro of the basic freedoms other Americans enjoy."

Social Progress is published in Philadelphia by the Department of Social Action and Education of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Thomist Lectures Slated

The Dominican Fathers will open their fourteenth Thomist lecture series Wednesday at 8 P. M. in St. Vincent Ferrer's Hall, Lexington Avenue between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets.

The Rev. Bonaventure Crowley, Professor of Theology at Fordham, will talk on "The Existence and Nature of the Angels."

The School of Theology for Laymen, an outgrowth of the lectures, will open its spring semester Monday night at 141 East Sixty-fifth Street. Courses are offered in Roman Catholic dogmatic and moral theology, Scripture and liturgy.

...n Christian should accept in...terracial marriages and not try to stop his son or daughter from marrying a person of another race' sounds sensible.

But it is also an anti-climax.

When We Move In, Do Property Values Fall?

Do real estate values fall when colored people buy into a previously all white neighborhood?

This thesis has been vigorously asserted for so long by some hostile real estate dealers that a test of its validity is over due.

The University of California Press published the answer in a book "Property Values and Race." A study of 7 cities by Luigi Laurenti. Price $6.00.

This study is notable because it demolishes the prevalent idea that the entry of colored people into previously all white neighborhoods unavoidably depresses property values.

The facts of the matter seem the other way.

Here's the final answer to those who use this argument to oppose neighborhood integration.

Hostile real estate men will debate this issue. For them this will be a bomb of a book.

Atlanta Negroes Say

Racial Inequities Must Be Eliminated

ATLANTA — The inequities in public facilities for whites and Negroes here must be erased if the city is to become "a truly great metropolis," a group of young Negro leaders asserted.

In a pamphlet, "A Second Look —The Negro Citizen in Atlanta," members of the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action pointed out the many inequities in various fields in the city and called for cooperative action to erase these.

Areas discussed in the pamphlet include education, health, housing, employment, justice and law enforcement, and policy-making.

■

THE COMMITTEE labeled the Negro the "marginal" man in employment in Atlanta. Policies and practices of governmental agencies, private employers and labor unions in the city are reflected, they point out, in such white - to - Negro employment ratios as: social welfare and recreational workers, 9:1; bookkeepers, 200:1; electricians, more than 20:1; over-all professional, technical and kindred workers, 13:1.

Also, they pointed out that of the 803 members of the Police Department, only 31 are Negroes, and of the 76 detectives, only four are Negroes.

Many inequities were listed in the field of recreation, including: 42 major parks for white persons—three for Negroes; 92 small parkways for white persons—none for Negroes: 20 football fields for white persons—none for Negroes; 16 recreation centers for white persons—three for Negroes; 12 swimming pools for white persons—no more than eight for Negroes.

26b 1960

'Cracking The Color Line' tells of CORE battle

NEW YORK — The Congress of Racial Equality issued "Cracking the Color Line" last week. It is a 24-page booklet detailing case studies in eliminating racial discrimination.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. wrote in the introduction: "The techniques so graphically described in 'Cracking the Color Line' should be studied by all who work to achieve a just and democratic America.

"CORE puts before people's eyes a new way of acting. You say and you show that feelings about segregation are silly, that customs can change without disaster following and this is the time to change them.

"And you proceed to demonstrate. Here is a method of achieving social change which we all may use."

The booklet describes how CORE groups in the past 18 years have pioneered techniques of non-violent, direct action to end discrimination.

It was written by Jim Peck and designed by Jerry Goldman. It can be obtained from CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONGS AND POEMS, edited by Edward Hubler (McGraw-Hill, $6.50). An anthology with explanatory notes.

THE ART OF BYZANTIUM, text and notes by David Talbot Rice, photographs by Max Hirmer (Henry N. Abrams, $25). A critique with forty-four color plates and 166 monochrome plates.

THE CASE FOR THE SOUTH, by W. [illegible] Jr. (Devin-Adair, $5). A portrait of the modern South and Southerners.

THE HAUNTED MIND: A Psychoanalyst Looks at the Supernatural, by Nandor Fodor (Helix Press, 29 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, $5).

SECRET MISSION TO BANGKOK, by Van Wyck Mason (Doubleday, $3.95). A Colonel North novel of intrigue.

ST. ANTHONY AND HIS TIMES, by Mary Purcell (Doubleday, $3.95). Biography.

THE ACHILLES HEEL, by Mateo Sperber, translated by Constantine FitzGibbon (Doubleday, $3.95). Philosophical essays.

AFRO-ASIAN STATES AND THEIR PROBLEMS, by K. M. PanikKar (John Day, $3).

THE CIGARETTE HABIT: A Scientific Cure, by Arthur King (Doubleday, $2).

Books Today

ABEL'S DAUGHTER, by Rachel Maddux (Harper, $3.50). A true story about race relations in the South.

CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR: Viewed by Adults and Children, by Sophie Rithol (Bookman Associates, $5).

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION: Selected Essays by Gideon Welles, compiled by Albert Mordell (Twayne, $4.50). Commentaries written between 1870 and 1878 by Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

COMPLETE CHILD CARE IN BODY AND MIND: A Modern Parents' Guide to the Healthy Growth and Development of the Newborn, the Infant, the Child and the Adolescent, by I. Newton Kuglemass, M.D. (Twayne, $6.95).

DINGHY DAYS by EILEEN RAMSAY (John de Graff, $7.50). A selection of the author's photographs about sailing.

DUKE ELLINGTON, His Life and Music, edited by Peter Gammond, foreword by Hugues Panassié (Roy, $5).

GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON, by Paul Blanshard (Beacon, $3.50). An analysis of church-state relations in the nation's capital.

ISRAEL ARGOSY #6, edited by Isaac Halevy-Levin (Yoseloff, $3.95). Anthology of modern Israeli literature.

"Kings and Camels: An American in Arabia," a first book by Grant C. Butler, will be issued Jan. 25 by Devin-Adair. It is a distillation of more than 1,000 lectures Mr. Butler has given on the Arab world in the last six years. It tells of the people in the cities and the desert, their religion, refugee problems and other issues facing the Middle East.

Clarence Cooper Jr., a young Negro, who formerly was a narcotics addict, started to write a novel while he was serving a prison term. His story, called "The Scene," will be published by Crown on Jan. 28. It is laid in an area of a city where narcotics are readily accessible and where elements of a mixed population meet to acquire it.

RACE ISSUE POSED IN INTERMARRIAGE

Clergy and Laity Qualify Views in a Presbyterian Magazine's Symposium

By JOHN WICKLEIN

A Presbyterian magazine has devoted its February issue to a symposium on "Would you want your daughter . . . ?"

The magazine, Social Progress, contains fourteen articles about interracial marriage. It was distributed yesterday.

The consensus of theologians clergy and laity, North and South, was that a Christian commitment could not preclude the marriage of a son or a daughter across racial lines.

But in answering the specific question, most of the writers said: "It would depend."

The reservations centered on the cultural difficulties that such a marriage would face.

Marcus Barth of the Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago, said these marriages were necessary and right. He wrote:

"All talk and all striving for desegregation and for full equality and community of rights and duties of the people of different races living together in America is but rubbish unless it includes the willingness to accept and protect racially mixed marriages.

"All talk and action in favor of racially mixed marriages are sheer doctrinarianism and hypocrisy—unless those speaking and acting are ready and willing to let their daughters (and sons! —why does your question discriminate between the sexes?) marry a black-skinned partner, and to receive that partner—open-heartedly, gladly and hopefully into their family."

The Rev. Edler G. Hawkins, Moderator of the Presbytery of New York, said that before such marriages could have much hope of success the country must recognize the Negro as a whole person.

"If we give too glibly what is indeed the Christian answer to the question," he said, "it may be we will gloss over what actually is the hardest thing in the world for white America to do—be rid of its delusion of superiority and all the attendant fears that have made it necessary to deprive the Negro of the basic freedoms other Americans enjoy."

Social Progress is published in Philadelphia by the Department of Social Action and Education of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Thomist Lectures Slated

The Dominican Fathers will open their fourteenth Thomist lecture series Wednesday at 8 P. M. in St. Vincent Ferrer's Hall, Lexington Avenue between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets.

The Rev. Bonaventure Crowley, Professor of Theology at Fordham, will talk on "The Existence and Nature of the Angels."

The School of Theology for Laymen, an outgrowth of the lectures, will open its spring semester Monday night at 141 East Sixty-fifth Street. Courses are offered in Roman Catholic dogmatic and moral theology, Scripture and liturgy.

[illegible] Christian should accept [illegible] racial marriages and not try to stop his son or daughter from marrying a person of another race' sounds sensible.

But it is also an anti-climax.

When We Move In, Do Property Values Fall?

Do real estate values fall when colored people buy into a previously all white neighborhood?

This thesis has been vigorously asserted for so long by some hostile real estate dealers that a test of its validity is over - due.

The University of California Press published the answer in a book "Property Values and Race." A study of 7 cities by Luigi Laurenti. Price $6.00.

This study is notable because it demolishes the prevalent idea that the entry of colored people into previously all white neighborhoods unavoidably depresses property values.

The facts of the matter seem the other way.

Here's the final answer to those who use this argument to oppose neighborhood integration.

Hostile real estate men will debate this issue. For them this will be a bomb of a book.

Atlanta Negroes Say

Racial Inequities Must Be Eliminated

ATLANTA — The inequities in public facilities for whites and Negroes here must be erased if the city is to become "a truly great metropolis," a group of young Negro leaders asserted.

In a pamphlet, "A Second Look —The Negro Citizen in Atlanta," members of the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action pointed out the many inequities in various fields in the city and called for cooperative action to erase these.

Areas discussed in the pamphlet include education, health, housing, employment, justice and law enforcement, and policy-making.

■

THE COMMITTEE labeled the Negro the "marginal" man in employment in Atlanta. Policies and practices of governmental agencies, private employers and labor unions in the city are reflected, they point out, in such white - to - Negro employment ratios as: social welfare and recreational workers, 9:1; bookkeepers, 200:1; electricians, more than 20:1; over-all professional, technical and kindred workers, 13:1.

Also, they pointed out that of the 803 members of the Police Department, only 31 are Negroes and of the 76 detectives, only four are Negroes.

Many inequities were listed in the field of recreation, including: 42 major parks for white persons —three for Negroes; 92 small parkways for white persons—none for Negroes: 20 football fields for white persons—none for Negroes; 16 recreation centers for white persons—three for Negroes; 12 swimming pools for white persons—two for Negroes; 238 playgrounds for white persons—119 for Negroes; and 119 tennis courts for white persons—no more than eight for Negroes.

SPINGARN MEDALIST MABEL K. STAUPERS, turned authoress, received the red carpet treatment from Washingtonians last week. Her book "No Time for Prejudice" will be off press this fall. She is shown above with friends who entertained for her prior to her return to her New York residence. Left to right are Mrs. Dorothy Watts, Lawrence Oxley, Mrs. Staupers and Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley.

BOOK REVIEW

Debunking The Southern Myth

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

THE SOUTHERNER AS AMERICAN, edited by Charles Grier Sellers, Jr. Univ. of N.C. Press, Chapel Hill. 216 pp. $5.00.

A new school of historians of the South has been quietly coming into being since—nearly twenty years ago—Wilbur J. Cash published his influential study, "The Mind of the South."

It is true that this was preceded by the courageous work of John Spencer Bassett and by DuBois' "Black Reconstruction," which misses greatness, I think, because it is as much polemical as historical; but since both Bassett and DuBois stood alone, they can hardly be said to constitute a school.

Essays

But Cash's work has been followed by those excellent historical essays and the perceptive "Origins of the New South" of C. Vann Woodward, by B. I. Wiley's work, and by lesser - known but seminal pieces in various Southern historical journals.

Unfortunately these works have been so scattered and the authors of them without anything approaching a locus, such as the so-called "Fugitives" had at Vanderbilt University, that the significance of the new school of thought they represent has been missed.

It is this fact that accounts for the very great importance of "The Southerner as American."

Reject Premises

The book which Charles Grier Sellers has edited is a collection of essays by Southern-born historians who reject most of the premises from which such historians as Ulrich Phillips, John Burgess, James Rhodes and Claude Bowers worked.

Those premises formed a wall of myths which went undisputed for a century or more.

The myths included "the splendid Bourbon culture" of the South, the "natural superiority" of the white man, the "benefience" of slavery, "the happy contentment" of slaves, and the "glorious lost cause."

And these myths were themselves encompassed in another myth without which they could not have endured: the myth of the infallible scholarship and the high intellectual calibre of the men who created (I use the word advisedly) the history of the South.

End of a Myth

The writers of the essays in "The Southerner as American" destroy the myths one by one.

In the lead essay John Hope Franklin destroys the myth of the infallibility of what he aptly calls the "Confederate - Brigadier - General" school of historians, who produced a curious "mixture of science, polemic, folklore, and phantasy."

This destruction accomplished, the way is cleared for Professor Sellers' to examine the means by which the "legal logic" of slavery was maintained and how the South's murderously self - defeating cycle of terror-cruelty-terror kept many Southerners, including the most influential, at the mercy of "passion and madness."

A Squelch

The essay "Reconstruction: Index of Americanism" should squelch for all time the myth that the defeat of Reconstruction was wrought in the name of a noble abstraction called states' rights.

G. B. Tindall's essay not only shows how wrong the old Phillips school of historians were in defining the sole unifying principle of Southern history as a common determination on the part of white men that the South "shall be and remain a white man's country," but traces the development of new perceptions and new institutions—intellectual, social and political—that have destroyed what was once the almost monolithic emotional structure of the South.

Exciting

It is impossible to give even the briefest resume of each of these nine pieces.

Though some (by Sellers, Tindall, Franklin and Holman) are better written and more clearly focused than others, all of them are intellectually exciting, all of them will be widely and probably passionately discussed, and all of them are important in terms of the new school of Southern thought.

"The Southerner as American" will stand in relation to this new school as "I'll Take My Stand," stood in relation to the so - called "Agrarian" school of the 1920's.

One against odds-with love

Color prejudice didn't prevent E. R. Braithwaite from flying an R.A.F. fighter plane during World War II, but for nearly two years after his discharge it kept him from the engineering jobs in London for which he was scientifically qualified.

Out of desperation, this British Guiana-born colored man turned to a profession so short-handed that it was willing to overlook the color line — teaching.

The job Mr. Braithwaite got was in the heart of London's tough East End in a school for toublemaking slum children. The vicious prejudice he met from the pupils, their parents and the neighborhood stunned him.

HE had drawn the toughest class in school — 46 hardened 15-year-olds, most of them white. The wouldn't learn; they taunted, goaded him, hurled obscenities at him, necked openly. The school allowed no punishment of a pupil.

Mr. Braithwaite's struggle to teach them to be tolerant of race and religion, his eventual victory in winning their affection and respect are told in "To Sir, With Love," which Prentice-Hall will publish February 24. Underlying the classroom problem is his personal struggle to conquer his own prejudice against his pupils.

E. R. Braithwaite holds a degree from the College of the City of New York and Queens College in British Guiana. He has done post graduate work at Cambridge, and holds a diploma in health education from the University of London.

Rare Civil War Compendium

COMPENDIUM OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. By Frederick H. Dyer, with new introduction by Bell Irvin Wiley. Thomas Yoseloff, publisher, New York 22, N. Y. 3 volumes, 1,796 pages, boxed, $30.

By HERBERT OKEEF.

Since this review is being written in Johnny Reb land and will be printed there, it will be noted hastily that Dyer was a Yankee drummer boy and that his long out-of-print compendium is chiefly about the Union forces of that biggest of American wars. But this three-volume set is invaluable for just about anybody who wants to look up just about anything about the Civil War. It would be nice if there were a similar set about the Confederacy, but since there isn't, there is much the Confederate of today can find in this exhaustive volume on the Yankees.

Dyer spent about 40 years gathering his material. He lists the organization of the Union forces, he gives brief histories of Union regiments, he records every campaign and even every skirmish, including one at Swift Creek, two near Raleigh, two near Morrisville, one at Saunders Farm, and one near Chapel Hill.

His information is minute, and most of it has stood well the test of time. Wiley's introduction outlines the vast amount of work Dyer put in on his monumental project.

Dyer joined the Union Army when he was 14, using the name "Frederick H. Metzger." He was in the Seventh Connecticut Infantry, one of the regiments which assaulted Fort Fisher in January, 1865, and then took the port of Wilmington.

This new issue of the Compendium is a handsome set, well printed and durably bound. Its durability will serve it well under the frequent usage such a set is bound to get.

To Mordecai Wyatt Johnson

PRESIDENT, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

(Upon His 70th Birthday)

To you, selected and ordained
To lift this mobile, potent charge
Into a more commanding place,
We bow.
Intrepid, forceful, unafraid
With confidence and faith and love
You strode—undeterred
By cavils, threats—misunderstood.
Always a soldier,—cavalier,
Well-worthy of the croix de guerre!
This hero's harvest, (your bequest)
True hearts that love fair Howard best
Shall guard, lest weaker hands betray
The brimming promise of this day!

—GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON

This poem was read by a group of Alumni at a surprise party for President Johnson on his 70th Birthday on the eve of retirement.

'THE WALL BETWEEN'

Race relations book published in Poland

NEW YORK CITY — "The Wall Between," a book on race relations by Anne Braden of Louisville, Ky., has just been published in Poland under the title of "Episode in Louisville."

"The Wall Between" is the story of race relations in the South as Mrs. Braden saw them during her life in Mississippi, Alabama, and Kentucky. She never met a colored person as an equal until she was 19 years old; yet by the time she was 30 she ws in jail at Louisville for helping a colored family to buy a house in a so-called white neighborhood.

Her husband, Carl Braden, was sentenced to 15 years in prison as a direct result of the house purchase and the dynamiting of the home by neighborhood racists. He served eight months before the appellate courts threw out the charges.

* * *

THE AUTHOR has also signed a contract for translation and publication of the book in Italy, and negotiations are under way to have it published in France and England.

The book was first published in the USA by Monthly Review Press, New York, in 1958. Last year it was printed in paperback bp Prometheus Books, also of New York.

Is Presidency Too Much For One Man?

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY. By Rexford G. Tugwell. New York: Doubleday & Co. 508 pages, indexed. $6.95.

Reviewed by

GEORGE BOSWELL

At a time when the office of the presidency of the United States is the subject of urgent discussion, this book by the one-time FDR braintruster is extremely thought provoking. He has done a thorough and scholarly study of the presidency and presidents since George Washington.

But his study of the office is more informative than his conclusion—that the presidency is too big for one man. He offers as a solution a plural presidency but about its makeup and functioning he is rather vague.

Mr. Tugwell shows how personalities and individual philosophies have affected the office and tells of the heroic presidential decisions which have helped shape history. His argument for a plural presidency thus loses some of its vigor. How, for instance, could a committee-type of executive office function if all of them were of a different mind?

* * *

IN RANKING the presidents, Mr. Tugwell lists four as the greatest. These are Washington, who created the office; Lincoln, who preserved and strengthened it; Wilson, who reestablished its power, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, who gave it its greatest power. He downgrades Theodore Roosevelt, Jefferson and Truman. He thinks well of Cleveland, Polk and Jackson.

The office of president of the United States is probably the most demanding job on earth. It is an office for great men. But its history leads one to believe that divided authority would not have produced a Washington, a Lincoln, a Wilson or a Franklin Roosevelt.

26b 1960

Dr. Stephens chairman of TSU faculty journal

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Alonzo Stephens, professor and coordinator of the curriculum in history, has been named 1960 chairman of the editorial committee of Tennessee State University's first faculty publication, "The Faculty Journal."

The journal is a medium for reporting research, creative writings and literary criticism by the university faculty and staff. The first issue contained 14 contributions.

* * *

"CONTRIBUTIONS (to the journal)," said Dr. M. I. Claiborne, chairman of the experimental issue, "point the way and demonstrate the way each discipline may be a fertile field for investigation and intra-exchange of ideas."

Three contributions were made by members of the modern foreign languages department— Mrs. Dorothy Samuel, Dr. Paul F. Guenther and Dr. Virginia F. Nyabongo.

In the area of research, contributions were made by Harold Hines, Dr. M. F. Spaulding, Dr. Fred Westbrooks and Dr. Henry L. Taylor.

* * *

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS included Dr. Raleigh Wilson and Dr. Stephens, Department of History; Alfred S. Aubry and Dr. James L. Morris, Departments of mathematics, administration and curriculum and instructions respectively;

Also Dr. George L. Davis, Dr. Earl S. Sasser, Mrs. Dorothy A. Stephens and Dr. Stephens, in the area of literary criticism.

Jackson College Prof. Is Author

Dr. Homer H. Hamilton, Professor of Education and English at Jackson State College, is the author of The Educational Value Of Ralph Activities published recently by the Texas Study of Secondary Education, Austin, Texas.

The report by Dr. Hamilton, the 20th research study in a series by TASSP, is a shorter version of a study involving more than two thousand students in selected high schools. He spent two years preparing his instruments for collection and appraisal of his information.

The report is concerned with the educational value of the activity program at the high school level. "What is the nature of that value? Does it justify the emphasis that the program currently enjoys? On the other hand, is that value of such proportions as to warrant reorganization of the program in order to achieve its full potential worth?

Subordinate to the point of value, the report is also concerned with theoretical concepts and principles underlying school activities, as discussed by authorities in literature on the subject. It is likewise interested in the findings of other reasearch projects that contribute to the literature. Finally, it presents and interprets the findings of an original appraisal study among 24 accredited Texas public high schools."

Arkansas Woman Writes Novel Of State Tensions

NEW YORK— "Eat Thy Bread with Joy," a novel of racial tensions and violence in Arkansas, by Mayme Hollensworth of Little Rock, is published on April 29, 1960, by Exposition Press of New York. (Price: $2.75). The author, widow of Carroll C. Hollensworth, who served for 28 years in the Arkansas House of Representatives, is a former feature writer for the "Arkansas Democrat" and a former continuity writer and director of women's programs for Warren, Arkansas' station KWRF.

In "Eat Thy Bread with Joy" a degraded white woman whose teenage daughter becomes prenant by a local businessman (who refuses to accept responsibility) gets herself another "whipping boy"— a simple-minded young Negro. This fans smoldering racial tensions into a blaze of terror and violence in Oiltown, Arkansas ("The Friendliest Little Town in the USA") during the integration crisis in Little Rock.

With power and sensitivity, with compassion and fairness, and with a born storyteller's skill, Mrs. Hollensworth — whose work has appeared in publications including The Woman's Home Companion, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Pine Bluff Commercial, Independent Woman, and The Rotarian—has here written a novel that will be talked about and remembered by repeated copying of the text of a picture book. He came to the United States at the age of eleven, returned to Paris for a time, and studied art at the Academie Julian, Academie Ranson and the Andre Lhote School. Since 1935, he has lived in the United States, working as an illustrator and portraitist and becoming an American citizen. He is both author and illustrator of many children's books. Married, he has a twelve-year-old son and lives in West Cornwall, Conn.

The judges for the eight-to-twelve group will be Mrs. Louise Seaman Bechtel, editor, and Clifton Fadiman, author and editor.

Was at MacMillan

Mrs. Bechtel, who became head of the first children's book department in any publishing house when the MacMillan Co. named her to that post in 1919, has supervised the editing and selling of a long list of children's books. She was Children's Book Editor for the Book Review of the New York Herald Tribune from 1949 to 1956. She made the Tenth Annual Bowker Speech, "Books in Search of Children," which has been frequently reprinted by the New York Public Library. Mrs. Bechtel is a trustee of the Bedford Free Library and an associate editor and board member of "The Horn Book Magazine" of Boston.

Mr. Fadiman, a native New Yorker and a graduate of Columbia University, has been a translator, lecturer, platform reader and book review editor of "The New Yorker." He has written or edited such books as Reading I've Liked, "The Short Stories of Henry James, "The American Treasury" and "Fantasia Mathematica." He ws the former host of "Information Please" and other radio and television programs.

Magazine Essayist

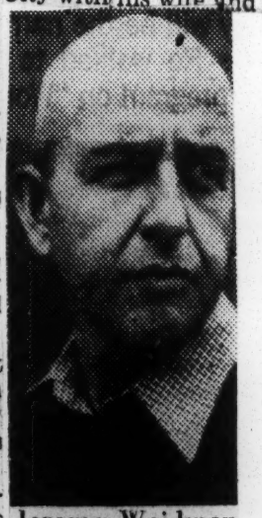
Mr. Fadiman is a member of the board of judges of the Book-of-the-Month Club, essayist for "Holiday Magazine," consultant to the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education and one of the board of editors of "The Encyclopaedia Brittanica." His "Read It Now" department in "This Week Magazine" is a regular feature.

Selected to judge the books for older boys and girls were Jennie D. Lindquist, author, librarian and editor, and Jerome Weidman, novelist and short-story writer.

Until recently, Miss Lindquist was the editor of "The Horn Book Magazine." Before that she was a children's librarian in her native Manchester, N. H. a consultant in work with children and young people at the University of New Hampshire Library and head of the children's department of the Albany Public Library. She is the author of two books for children, "The Golden Name Day" and "The Little Silver House." She now lives in Albany, dividing her time between writing and acting as consultant in children's books and reading at the John Mistletoe Bookshop.

Born on East Side

Mr. Weidman, who was born on the Lower East Side, published his first novel, "I Can Get It for You Wholesale," in 1937, when he was a student at New York University Law School. He quit law school to become a full-time writer, and has since published sixteen books, principally novels. Last year, he was co-author with George Abbott of the book for the Broadway musical, "Fiorello!" and he is now collaborating with Mr. Abbott on the musical "Tenderloin," to be presented next fall. His new novel, "They Told Me You Were Dead," will be published by Random House in July. Mr. Weidman lives in New York City with his wife and two sons.



Jerome Weidman

Louise S. Bechtel

Children's Spring Book Festival Judges Named

The six judges who will select the outstanding books of this spring for the twenty-fourth annual New York Herald Tribune Children's Spring Festival, May 8 to 15, were announced yesterday by Mrs. Irita Van Doren, editor of the Herald Tribune Book Review, and Mrs. Margaret Sherwood Libby, editor of the Book Review's "Books for Boys and Girls."

The judges will choose a winning book from each of three groups; picture books for ages four to eight; books for boys and girls from eight to twelve and books for young people over twelve. They will also choose four books for honorable mention for each group. More than 375 books have been entered from fifty-eight publishers.

Augusta Baker, author and children's librarian, and Marc Simont, author and illustrator will judge the picture books.

Wrote Several Books

Miss Baker is a children's librarian and assistant coordinator of children's services and story-telling specialist of the New York Public Library. Among her numerous books are: "Stories: A List of Stories to Tell and to Read Aloud," "The Talking Tree" and the forthcoming "The Golden Lyre." She was a delegate to the 1950 Mid - Century White House Conference on Children and Youth and founder of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of children's books about Negro life, located at the Countee Cullen Branch of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Simont, who was born in Paris of Spanish parents, is the son of an illustrator. When the family returned to Spain, he began drawing pictures of bullfighters and learned to write

Marc Simont

Jennie D. Lindquist

Mrs. Augusta Baker

Clifton Fadiman

FREE AND LONESOME HEART: The Secret of Walt Whitman, by Emory Holloway (Vantage, $4.50). Biographical study.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, Fighter for Freedom, by Rudolf Steiner, translated from the German by Margaret Ingram deRis (Rudolf Steiner Publications, Englewood, N. J., $4.75). Volume 2 of the major writings of Rudolf Steiner.

HAITI, Black Peasants and Voodoo, by Alfred Metraux, photographs by Pierre Verger and Alfred Metraux, translated from the French by Peter Lengyel (Universe Books, $6.95).

PUERTO RICO, Island of Promise, by Ruth Gruber (Hill & Wang, $3.95, paperback $1.95)

ROMANESQUE EUROPE, introduction by R. H. C. Davis, edited by Harald Busch and Bernd Lohse, commentaries on the illustrations by Helmut Domke (Macmillan, $9). Volume in the Buildings of Europe Series.

SOUTHERN LIFE IN FICTION: Eugenia Dorothy Blount Lamar Memorial Lectures 1959, delivered at Mercer University on Nov. 17, 18 and 19 by Jay B. Hubbell (University of Georgia, $2.50).

now perfumes have been made from the time of the Egyptians to the present, how fashions have varied and how new scents have been discovered. He is the author of "The Penny Universities."

The case of Archie Moore, the light heavyweight boxing champion, has been bandied about for years, and sometimes, he says, the discussion has aged him "faster than bathtub gin." The story of his life is told by him in "The Archie Moore Story," which McGraw-Hill will publish July 7. Mr. Moore tells of his seventeen years as a fighter here, in Australia, England and Europe, before winning the championship from Joey Maxim.

Gillian

FRANK

YERBY'S

new novel about a strange, unpredictable Southern beauty dedicated to the enslavement of men

Gillian, Frank Yerby's most enigmatic heroine...achingly, exquisitely beautiful, who destroyed men the way a hurricane destroys a landscape...who could be gentle and loving or brutal and cruel, at the flick of an eyelash...who knew no law but her own driving will.

Once again, Frank Yerby holds you spellbound from the first romance- intrigue- and suspense-filled page to the last.

$3.95, now at your bookstore

THE DIAL PRESS

Publish Book On Term 'Negro'

NEW YORK—The Committee To Present The Truth About The Name "Negro," announced Nov. 1, as the publication date of the book The Name "Negro": Its Origin and Evil Use by Richard B. Moore.

Challenging this name is derogatory to American citizens of African descent, this book is the first to be issued by a publishing house just started, the Afroamerican Publishers, inc. The book of 88 pages, replete with many historical references from several languages and cultures including the wisdom of African sages, will appear in two editions, clothbound library edition at $3 and popular paper cover $1.

"The Name "Negro" will be recognized at once as a timely and topical book, one which meets an urgent need in view of the great changes now rapidly being made on the national and international scene. When the President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, spoke in Harlem recently, the chairman of the meeting was surprised and awakened at the outset by the protest called forth when he introduced Congressman Powell as a "Negro."

NOT NEGROES

"We are not 'Negroes'," hundreds spontaneously cried, "we are Afroamericans." Thereafter, every speaker pointedly refrained from using the term "Negro," speaking either of "Americans of African descent" or of "Afroamericans."

Likewise, when some days later the Democratic party held a rally, a similar reaction caused the speakers, including former governor Harriman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Congressman Powell, to avoid the use of the rejected name "Negro."

Looking back into antiquity, this book shows that the term "Negro" was unknown to the Hebrews, Greeks, and Latins, and not used in the Bible.

Former editor speaks—

The race problem in North pictured

THE OTHER SIDE OF JORDAN, by Harry S. Ashmore (Norton, $3.50).

THE FORMER editor of the Arkansas Gazette presents in his latest book the troubles of the Negro above the Mason-Dixon line.

It is not an attempt to pin the blame on anyone, but Mr. Ashmore shows in plain daylight the circumstances that have led to the plight of the Negro in the North.

And in plain English, he is specific that the problem is with us, it is a national problem, and the problem will continue until someone does something about it.

The ghettos of the big Northern cities exist, and he explains why they exist.

Mr. Ashmore tells of the special frustrations that occupy the Northern Middle Class and those at the bottom of any racial graph you might wish to draw.

ASHMORE, WHEN executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, took a stand against the extreme course of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

In the introduction to this book, he explains why:

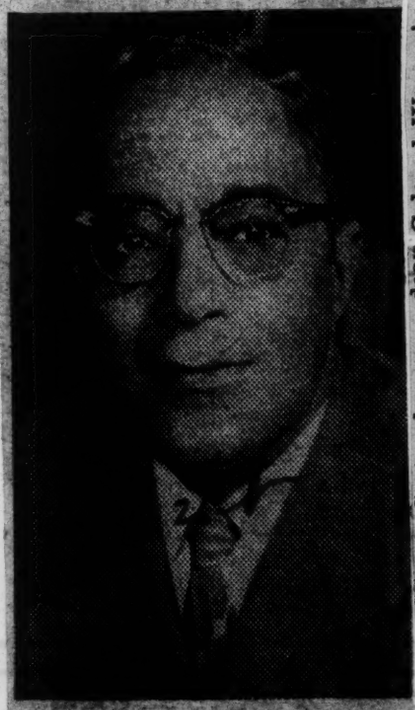
"As the centenary of my grandfathers' war approached it turned out that I had to contend with the here and now, in the formidable person of Orval Faubus. If the exercise was exhausting it was also instructive. It was possible to demonstrate, by a process of simple logic, that most of the horses Faubus chose to flay with his oratorical whips were long since dead, and some in fact had never drawn the breath of life."

It is with such unstrained dignity that Ashmore pictures the Negro ghettos in the North as a "here and now" problem, which exists just as much as do the racial problems in the South. What is more important, he says, is that something will have to be done on both fronts. — JACK STILLMAN

Dr. Wesley to Write History of NACW

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College of Ohio and a noted historian and author, was commissioned to write the history of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the nation's oldest continuing organization of Negro women.

Dr. Wesley will be assisted by Mrs. Mabel Neely of Birmingham, Ala., NACWC historian. The work

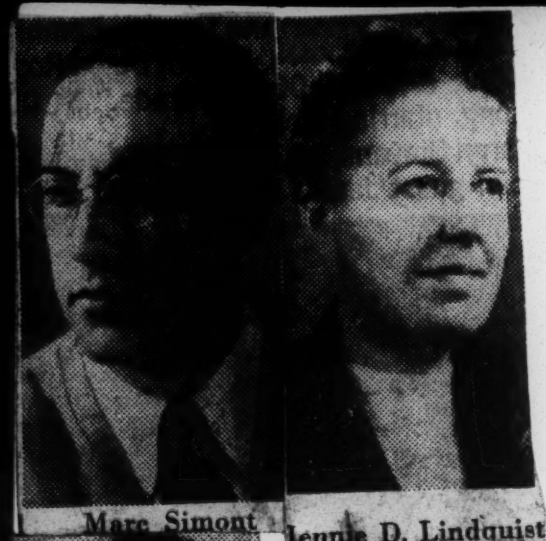


DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY

is expected to be published in late 1961.

Dr. Wesley, who has served as president of the Ohio school since 1942, is a prolific writer, having authored eight books and more than 100 chapters in books and articles for scholarly publications. Among his books are three histories or organizations. They include "The History of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity," 1929; "The History of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity," 1954, and "A History of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World," 1955.

A NATIVE of Louisville, Dr. Wesley holds degrees from Fisk, Yale, and Harvard Universities. Prior to assuming the presidency of Central State, he was dean of Negro Life and History. In his book Dr. Wesley will trace the growth and development of the Association from its first president, Mary Church Terrell through the current president, Rosa L. Gragg.



Marc Simont

Jennie D. Lindquist

Mrs. Augusta Baker

Clifton Fadiman

FREE AND LONESOME HEART: The Secret of Walt Whitman, by Emory Holloway (Vantage, $4.50). Biographical study.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, Fighter for Freedom, by Rudolf Steiner, translated from the German by Margaret Ingram deRis (Rudolf Steiner Publications, Englewood, N. J., $4.75). Volume 2 of the major writings of Rudolf Steiner.

HAITI, Black Peasants and Voodoo, by Alfred Metraux, photographs by Pierre Verger and Alfred Metraux, translated from the French by Peter Lengyel (Universe Books, $35).

PUERTO RICO, Island of Promise, by Ruth Gruber (Hill & Wang, $3.95; paperback $1.95).

ROMANESQUE EUROPE, introduction by Ralph C. Davis, edited by Harald Busch and Bernd Lohse, commentaries on the illustrations by Helmut Domke (Macmillan, $9). Volume in the Buildings of Europe Series.

SOUTHERN LIFE IN FICTION: Eugenia Dorothy Blount Lamar Memorial Lectures 1959 delivered at Mercer University on Nov. 17, 18 and 19 by Jay B. Hubbell (University of Georgia, $2.50).

now perfumes have been made from the time of the Egyptians to the present, how fashions have varied and how new scents have been discovered. He is the author of "The Penny Universities."

The Archie Moore, the light heavyweight boxing champion, has been bandied about for years, and sometimes, he says, the discussion has aged him "faster than bathtub gin." The story of his life is told by him in "The Archie Moore Story," which McGraw-Hill will publish July 7. Mr. Moore tells of his seventeen years as a fighter here, in Australia, England and Europe, before winning the championship from Joey Maxim.

Gillian

FRANK

YERBY'S

new novel about a strange, unpredictable Southern beauty dedicated to the enslavement of men

Gillian, Frank Yerby's most enigmatic heroine...achingly, exquisitely beautiful, who destroyed men the way a hurricane destroys a landscape...who could be gentle and loving or brutal and cruel, at the flick of an eyelash...who knew no law but her own driving will.

Once again, Frank Yerby holds you spellbound from the first romance- intrigue- and suspense-filled page to the last.

$3.95, now at your bookstore

THE DIAL PRESS

Publish Book On Term 'Negro'

NEW YORK—The Committee To Present The Truth About The Name "Negro," announced Nov. 1, as the publication date of the book The Name "Negro": Its Origin and Evil Use by Richard B. Moore.

Challenging this name is derogatory to American citizens of African descent, this book is the first to be issued by a publishing house just started, the Afroamerican Publishers, inc. The book of 88 pages, replete with many historical references from several languages and cultures including the wisdom of African sages, will appear in two editions, clothbound library edition at $3 and popular paper cover $1.

"The Name "Negro" will be recognized at once as a timely and topical book, one which meets an urgent need in view of the great changes now rapidly being made on the national and international scene. When the President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, spoke in Harlem recently, the chairman of the meeting was surprised and awakened at the outset by the protest called forth when he introduced Congressman Powell as a "Negro."

NOT NEGROES

"We are not 'Negroes'," hundreds spontaneously cried, "we are Afroamericans." Thereafter, every speaker pointedly refrained from using the term "Negro," speaking either of "Americans of African descent" or of "Afroamericans."

Likewise, when some days later the Democratic party held a rally, a similar reaction caused the speakers, including former governor Harriman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Congressman Powell, to avoid the use of the rejected name "Negro."

Looking back into antiquity, this book shows that the term "Negro" was unknown to the Hebrews, Greeks, and Latins, and not used in the Bible.

Former editor speaks—

The race problem in North pictured

THE OTHER SIDE OF JORDAN, by Harry S. Ashmore (Norton, $3.50).

THE FORMER editor of the Arkansas Gazette presents in his latest book the troubles of the Negro above the Mason-Dixon line.

It is not an attempt to pin the blame on anyone, but Mr. Ashmore shows in plain daylight the circumstances that have led to the plight of the Negro in the North.

And in plain English, he is specific that the problem is with us, it is a national problem, and the problem will continue until someone does something about it.

The ghettos of the big Northern cities exist, and he explains why they exist.

Mr. Ashmore tells of the special frustrations that occupy the Northern Middle Class and those at the bottom of any racial graph you might wish to draw.

ASHMORE, WHEN executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, took a stand against the extreme course of Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

In the introduction to this book, he explains why:

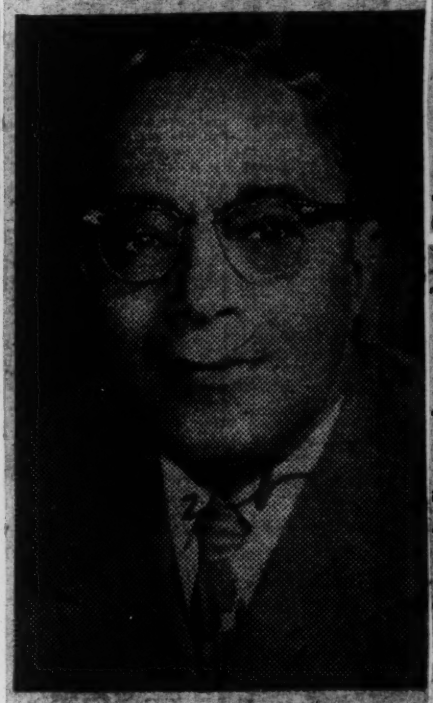
"As the centenary of my grandfathers' war approached it turned out that I had to contend with the here and now, in the formidable person of Orval Faubus. If the exercise was exhausting it was also instructive. It was possible to demonstrate, by a process of simple logic, that most of the horses Faubus chose to flay with his oratorical whips were long since dead, and some in fact had never drawn the breath of life."

It is with such unstrained dignity that Ashmore pictures the Negro ghettos in the North as a "here and now" problem, which exists just as much as do the racial problems in the South. What is more important, he says, is that something will have to be done on both fronts. — JACK STILLMAN

Dr. Wesley to Write History of NACW

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College of Ohio and a noted historian and author, was commissioned to write the history of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the nation's oldest continuing organization of Negro women.

Dr. Wesley will be assisted by Mrs. Mabel Neely of Birmingham, Ala., NACWC historian. The work



DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY

is expected to be published in late 1961.

Dr. Wesley, who has served as president of the Ohio school since 1942, is a prolific writer, having authored eight books and more than 100 chapters in books and articles for scholarly publications. Among his books are three histories or organizations. They include "The History of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity," 1929; "The History of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity," 1954, and "A History of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World," 1955.

A NATIVE of Louisville, Dr. Wesley holds degrees from Fisk, Yale, and Harvard Universities. Prior to assuming the presidency of Central State, he was dean of the graduate school at Howard University, Washington, D. C. He currently serves also as president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. In his book Dr. Wesley will trace the growth and development of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs since its founding at Washington, D. C. in 1896. The book also will treat the leadership of the organization through Dr. Mary Church Terrell through Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune down to its first president, Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit.

26b 1960

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES—

A Place To Start

"All we can get, by God!"

* * *

The biggest single item of expenditure on Planet Earth is $42,024,891,356.

That is the annual amount spent by the Defense Department of the United States.

* * *

Add more than five billion for veterans. More than four billion for mutual security payments to other nations, and the cost of servicing the military part of the Federal debt—and you have something near to two thirds of the approximately $84 billion of the Federal Government's total annual expenditure.

Surely proposals for large Federal economy must begin here or get nowhere—and this in spite of the tradition of military untouchability.

The time has passed when the military takes total and explosive precedence. Total war won't work like that. It has to have the whole economy going.

I remember an army procurement officer in World War II who was signing up so many doctors it seemed there would be none left for the non-military community. When asked how many he proposed to take he vowed, "All we can get, by God!"

In the old pre-total-war tradition that was fine, no doubt, or not so bad. It showed the fighting, aggressive, nothing-withholding spirit which all must applaud when the nation's life is at stake.

But today, a nation's life may be equally and more at stake through breakdown of a civilian process as precious to victory as the military.

* * *

WE SHOULD have no patience with those who are so reverent of the Army, Navy and Air Force or so steeped in a tradition of all-out that they won't encourage Sen. Paul Douglas in the waste, duplication and extravagance he seems to be finding.

True reverence would be ruthless. It would make military waste a larger issue in the Presidential campaign than its casual line in the Democratic platform.

Senator Douglas estimates that economies amounting to two billion dollars are possible. Others think even more. Two billion is something like 10 per cent of the entire non-military expenditures of the government.

* * *

A DEMOCARTIC PARTY proposing to resume handouts and planned economy on a vast scale and pay for it with Federally-forced growth should have found it politically feasible to go to town, too, for military economies, not in any sacrifice of security but through unstinting examination for waste, duplication and extravagance..

This wouldn't interfere with the spend-elect process with which voters in general are planned to be attracted.

* * *

ISN'T IT STRANGE to have Senator Douglas, the great capital "L" Liberal, leading for military economy, indeed playing a lone hand!

Liberals are supposed to love humanity too much to take care of humanity's purse.

But Paul Douglas is a strange, indeed a mysterious, man.

Who forgets that cryptic comment of his a few years ago that he could never consider running for President because of a psychological handicap!

Among Liberals he is, for my money, the noblest Roman of them all.

* * *

SIX EPISCOPAL clergymen from the South have joined in a little 106-page booklet called "Essays in Segregation." Editor Tom Waring says it "contains more enduring truth than most of the pamphlets, books and periodicals now being printed on race relations in the United States. They speak with as much authority, in our judgment, greater verity than certain other churchmen have adopted new and alien concepts of race."

THE BOOK can be had for $1 from the St. Thomas Press, P. O. Box 35096, Houston 35, Texas. The authors are the Right Rev. [illegible] S. Thomas, of Columbia, S. C.; the Rev. Edward B. Guerry, of Charleston (son of the late Bishop Guerry); the Rev. T. Robert Ingram, of Houston; the Rev. Randolph T. Egger of Charlotte; the Rev. James P. Dees of Statesville, N. C.; and the Rev. George Brydon, of Virginia.

The religious case against forced integration is the kind that creates, the discrimination grows, animosity increases, the race-self-consciousness, and yes, the discouragement of those kind and fine integrations which are possible between the races in segregation.

* * *

EXCLAIMING on the "sum total of genius" in action when Mrs. Morris Bush and Mrs. David Roberts III sponsor together the first "Summer Showcase" concert at the air-conditioned Clark Theater this Thursday evening with gifted Pianists Neely Bruce and Jason Lee the lead-off [illegible] thought was clobbered by the omission of the words "Mrs. [illegible] Bush and . . ."

This left Mrs. Roberts alone herself as a "sum total," still making sense but [illegible] spelled "some total."

BOOK REVIEW

How Willie Mays Was Discovered

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

THE WILLIE MAYS STORY by Milton J. Shapiro. Julian Messner, Inc. 8 W. 40th St., N.Y. 192 pp. $2.95.

This book is all baseball and just an infield blooper one.

Willie Mays was fourteen months old when his grandfather gave him his first ball and thus brought about the most prodigious meeting of an infant and his destiny since Oedipus.

But it was more happy, for, far from being the cause of death to his nearest and dearest, Willie brought them back to life.

"That boy," his grandfather said, "gonna play baseball just like his father and grandpop here."

And Willie did too, only he played it better, and father and grandfather's careers as players were glorified in him, Willie, even before he finished school in 1948.

"Willie's a great baseball player, everybody 'round here knows that," his father declared. But apparently a few more than everybody around Fairfield, Ala., knew it.

At the age of seventeen Willie was playing centerfield for the Birmingham Barons and hitting better than .300 against the best stuff the best pitchers in the Negro National League could throw.

Scouted

By mid-season of his second year with the Barons, major league scouts had got wind of him.

The first one who went to Birmingham, sent on the advice of Jackie Robinson," made a million dollar mistake: "Mays won't do. He's weak on curve balls."

The Boston Braves, Sam Jethroe's club, sent a man who recommended that Willie be bought, but the club asked for a queer deal: they wanted the money back if Willie failed to make the grade in the major leagues.

Piper Davis, manager of the Barons, gave that one a big bronx cheer.

Willie knew nothing of all this, fortunately. It might have rattled him.

He was hitting better than .350, running bases, and fielding and throwing flawlessly. But he had little confidence in himself even so. When finally he got his break it was really by accident.

Farm Club

Sioux City, Iowa, a Giant's farm team, was looking for a firstbasemean, and the Barons had one named Perry, and Carl Hubbell,, chief Giant scout, sent a couple of scouts to look him over.

They decided against Lous Perry right away — he was too old — but since they had nothing to do at the moment, they stayed on to watch the game.

"By the sixth inning," Shapiro reports, "they were sitting on the edges of their seats. . .staring out at the field."

The reason for this intensity of attention was a kid whose name they didn't even know.

This kid had done everything and made the hardest things look easy.

The next week Willie Mays was playing for Trenton, a Giant farm team in the Interstate League, under smart baseball man, Bill McKechnie Jr.

He ran scared for a month, but by the end of his first season with Trenton the entire New York Giants organization was watching him "like a hungry sparrow eying a juicy worm."

Triple-A

He played Triple - A ball the next year, 1951, with the Minneapolis Millers.

Giant scouts reported his every move in minute detail, and finally, conclusively, in succinct praise: "This player is the best prospect in America."

It was a banner day for the Giants when this boy was signed. Leo Durocher told Horace Stoneham, "I want Mays!"

He got Mays, but it wasn't easy.

Willie balked when the call came. "No! No! No, I tell you you're making a mistake! I'm not good enough Skip. You don't want me!"

But, as I've said, Leo Durocher got him, and every baseball fan knows the story from that point down to the present.

Milton J. Shapiro has written many biographies of baseball players, including Jackie Robinson's (though there is a later Robinson book), Roy Campanella's, Mel Ott's, Sal Maglie's, and his name is almost as well known as theirs.

Shapiro writes with smooth expertness and without trying either for depth or side effects. The result is as exciting as a good baseball game a world series of baseball games, and the fans will love it.

New Look At Troubled Land

Langston Hughes Edits Book: "African Treasury"

"What white writers have felt about 'the Dark Continent' we have long known" says Langston Hughes, editor of "An African Treasury" which Crown will publish on July 26 at $3.50. "These pages tell us what black writers think."

Mr. Hughes, often called "the Poet Laureate of the Negro People" has spent over six years in compiling this authentic portrait of a troubled, many-sided and little-understood land, written by her people - the black Africans themselves.

THESE WRITERS come from all over Africa, from Ghana to Kenya, from Sophiatown to the Bush; they are metal workers, University Graduates, teachers, Parliament members.

Through their work runs a rich vein of racial pride and a fierce insistence of individual identity which permeate pieces such as Phyllis Ntantala's moving "Widows of the Reserves" and Babs Fafunwa's "An African's Adventures in America."

MOST OF THE stories, poems, articles and essays in "An African Treasury" have never before been published in the United States. The writings range from primitive folk tales and poems to Tom Mboya's eloquent plea for a free Africa, from vigorous work songs to raw cries of protest at the policies of apartheid. Here, in one book, is a portrait of a continent in ferment.

LANGSTON HUGHESS
Edits New Book

WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS

THE HUMAN SIDE OF AFRICA

BY SAUNDERS REDDING

THE FIRST BOOK OF AFRICA, by Langston Hughes Franklin Watts, Inc., 575 Lexington Ave., New York. 82 pp. $1.95.
WEST AFRICAN VIGNETTES, by Elton A. Fax. American Society for African Culture, 15 East 40th St., New York. 62 pp. $2.00.

This reviewer did not intend to write about books on Africa two weeks in succession, particularly now when at the beginning of the fall publishing season books on other subjects also ask for attention.

But Africa is news.

Now that the presidential election is decided, Africa is about the biggest current news there is.

So, faced with choosing among this week's half dozen books, Langston Hughes' **The First Book of Africa** and Elton Fax's **Vignettes** seem rather special.

Before I realized that the readers of this column may not be so fixed on Africa as I am, I had gone through both books.

By that time it was too late to read another for this week's review.

Factual Book

If one excepts **I Wonder As I Wander**, it has been years since Langston Hughes has written a factual book to match the interest of this new small volume.

Though I have a sneaking suspicion that he wrote it primarily for children and that my absorption in it marks me as childish, I cannot help thinking that Hughes' approach to the subject is both adult and sensible.

If you do not know about Africa — and few people really do — you cannot find a simpler expository narrative of the facts than **The First Book of Africa** provides. The facts about Africa are principally facts about people, and the people of Africa are too often lost sight of in the general concern over the politics of Africa. The United Nations' debates touching on South Africa's racial policies, Ghana's "drift toward communism", the role of Belgium in the Congo, and the like, tend to make us forget Africa as people and Africa as a place.

Hughes brings human Africa into focus.

Current Data

Not that he fails to do a certain duty owed to the current political questions.

Chapters on "Troubled Colonialism," "Land of Apartheid" and "The U.S.A., the U.N., and Africa" deal with them, however inconclusively; but Hughes' interest is in the story and in the characters who make the story.

It is in King Gonga-Mussa of ancient Melle, so rich and powerful a king that he could take with him on his pilgrimage to Mecca five hundred servants each bearing a bar of pure gold, and sixty thousand "soldiers, secretaries, camel drivers and attendants".

His interest is in Sunni Ali, who ruled Songhay in the 15th Century, and in more modern figures, black and white, including Henry Stanley, David Livingstone and Albert Schweitzer, and Toure of Guinea and Nkrumah of Ghana.

Fax's Drawings

While text and photographs in Hughes' book cover all of Africa, Elton Fax's drawings in Vignettes are confined to West Africa.

Believing that Fax, a prominent artist, would "faithfully present the people of West Africa to themselves and to America", the American Society for African Culture helped to subsidize Mr. Fax's African trip.

AMSAC cannot but be pleased with the result.

What a variety of peoples and what a welter of life the artist captures in his skillful drawings!

Emir and laborer, Moslem and Christian, market woman and society belle, soldier and politician, statesman (Price Mars, Toure, Tubman) are all here, and as one studies the arrested gestures, the postures, the features, one senses the living spirit of the African people - and an artist can do no better than that.

President Clement Included In Just Published Book

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University is one of sixteen speakers chosen to be included in the recently published book Representative American Speeches: 1959-1960, edited by Lester Thonssen. The work is Volume 32, Number 4 of the Reference Shelf.

The address given by Dr. Clement at the annual convocation of the United Negro College Fund in the Denver Theater Auditorium, Denver, Colorado, was chosen by the editor because the "nature of the crisis" in the field of civil rights was "set forth concisely." Dr. Clement called his speech "How Would You Have Us?" basing the title on James Weldon Johnson's 'We to America."

Discussing the role of the Negro college, Dr. Clement said, "I would have you remember that these colleges are training students for inclusion in American life. Ours is no separatist movement."

Others represented in the volume include President Eisenhower, President-elect Kennedy, Vice-president Nixon, Chester Bowles, George Meany, Hubert Humphrey and Christian Herter.

In making his selections the editor states he was guided by two standards: (1) Is this speech one likes to listen to and read, and (2) — at the more complex level — Does this speech express an idea of importance or urgency and does it express the idea and mood with a measure of rhetorical effectiveness?

Belafonte biography, due March 24, is penetrating study of tan artist

NEW YORK — A searching and sensitive life story of America's million - dollar ballad singer is told by Arnold Shaw in his book, "Belafonte," to be published March 24 by Chilton Book Division.

This is an unauthorized biography tracing Harry Belafonte's rise from obscurity to a reigning spot at the top of the entertainment world. Loaded with intriguing insight into Belafonte and show business as a whole, it also provides a penetrating look at the position of the colored citizen in America.

In spite of an underprivileged home, limited education, complex emotional difficulties, and the terrible obstacle of discrimination, handsome and talented Harry Belafonte fought his way to independent wealth and world- wide fame.

* * *

BELAFONTE, THE man and artist, is big.

But, as Shaw reveals, Belafonte is even bigger today as a symbol of changes taking place in the hearts and minds of men.

There have been colored artists of stature, but none have been able to surmount the barriers of race prejudice as Belafonte has done to become a million - dollar performer and recording star — a matinee idol adored by women of all races — an entertainment entrepreneur whose enterprises grow steadily from publishing music to making movies to producing plays — and a brilliant, earnest spokesman for his people.

* * *

AS THE BOOK points out, Belafonte's career has had its emotional travail and violent contrasts. A celebrity one day, he has been an underprivileged citizen the next. He has been a sex idol in the evening — the object of hungry looks from thousands of women — yet in the morning he has been just another colored performer unable to rent the apartment he wants.

On the edge of world - wide fame, he suddenly found that his perso[illegible]duct was being questioned by his own people.

.. HARRY BELAFONTE ....

* * *

BELAFONTE ORIGINALLY wanted to become an actor. He turned to singing in desperation. Today, 10 years late, he stands on the threshold of a new career as a movie actor.

A recent tribute to his versatility was being voted the "Outstanding Personality of The Year in the Variety Field" by the American Guild of Variety Artists.

CAPTAIN JOE, Whaleman from New Bedford, by Capt. Joseph Gomes, as told to Don Sevrens (Vantage, $3.95). Reminiscences.

JAPAN'S AMERICAN INTERLUDE, by Kazuo Kawai (University of Chicago, $5). A Japanese view of the American Occupation of Japan.

THE BRIDGE OF THE BROCADE SASH: Travels and Observations in Japan, by Sacheverell Sitwell (World, $5.50).

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHT, by Fred Majdalany (Houghton Mifflin, $4). History of a lighthouse at the southwestern approaches to Great Britain.

THE MIDDLE PASSAGE, by Louis Coxe, illustrations and script by Gobin Stair (University of Chicago, $3.75). Narrative poem about the slave trade.

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND, by Samuel Edwards (McGraw-Hill, $4.50). Historical novel about William and Mary.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND, 1649-1660, by David Underdown (Yale University, $6). History.

STAMPS ARE MONEY, by R. L. Sutton (Philosophical Library, $6). About philately.

THE CARE AND CULTIVATION OF INDOOR PLANTS, by Violet Stevenson (Philosophical Library, $4.75).

THE GODS OF OUR TIME, by Cothburn O'Neal (Crown, $3.95). A novel.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE MOB, by John W. Caughey (University of Chicago, $5). History of American vigilantes.

THE OTHERS, by Ann Aikman (Simon & Schuster, $3.50). Novel about two families.

THIS WON'T HURT YOU, by Nigel Fitzgerald (Macmillan, $2.95). Detective story.

TRAPS, by Friedrich Duerrenmatt, translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston (Knopf, $1.25 paper-bound). A novel of suspense.

WAIKIKI BEACHNIK, by H. Allen Smith, drawings by Barbara Corrigan (Little, Brown, $3.95). Humorous look at Hawaiians.

WHITE AND COLOURED: The Behavior of British People Towards Coloured Immigrants, by Michael Banton (Rutgers University Press, $4).

WINTER'S TALES, 5 (St. Martin's Press, $4.25). A collection of English short stories.

Four years ago, Ira Henry Freeman, a reporter for this newspaper, wrote an article about a Negro boy gang leader in Brooklyn. In subsequent articles, which appeared in Life magazine, he told how the boy reformed, was graduated from college and became a researcher at a scientific institute. The full story of the pseudonymous "Frenchy," from his birth to his twenty-fifth year, will be told by Mr. Freeman in "Out of the Burning," which Crown plans for May 1 publication.

Examining the Negro Press

In The Negro Press Re-examined (Christopher, $2.75), Maxwell R. Brooks disproves many charges against the Negro press. In their stead he reveals the press' fights for Negroes' full acceptance into American democracy, rather than against that democracy itself; publishes news of Negro notables and events which the white press either ignores or prints briefly; Negro readers look to it for guidance as to how certain events will effect them. A commendable book on achievements and aims. **(Edward Earl Lee, Philadelphia Pa.)**

■

Inside Haiti's Revolution

A fascinating first-hand account of the Haitian Revolution by "A Creole of Saint Domingue," nonymous scion of a white planter family who returned from France the day before the slaves revolted, and who fought with the French, Spanish and British armies, is **My Odyssey** (Louisiana U. Press, $4.95). One of the few accounts by an active participant, it covers the period from May 1793 to July 1798, with part of that time spent in exile in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. It is vivid, tense and exciting, although sometimes made tedious by poetical interludes, as was then the custom. However, this helps to give the book authenticity, being in the form of letters to family and friends. There is enough butchery, suffering and treachery to satisfy the most sadistic reader. The descriptions of the country, before and after the uprising, are horrifying impressive. There are end maps and many illustrations. The extraordinary narrative is translated and edited by Mrs. Althea de Puech Parham of New Orleans, a descendant of the author. Seldon Rodman has written an introduction.

Books—Authors

Two books on Africa are planned for publication this season by Public Affairs Press of Washington. On Thursday it will issue "Toward Unity in Africa," by Donald S. Rothchild of Colby College. A study of the trend toward federation south of the Sahara, the book is based on research and observations. In the early spring the concern will publish "North Africa: Nationalism to Nationhood," by Lorna Hahn of Temple University. The book focuses on recent developments in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

NOTHING that happens in Africa happens for the good. This sweeping statement is only one of the hundreds of risky generalizations, violent opinions and superbly confident recommendations that may be found in "The Death of Africa,"* by Peter Ritner. This last of a long line of books about the current state of affairs in Sub-Sahara Africa is a curious mixture of able topical reporting and of wildly controversial interpreting. Mr. Ritner, a young American journalist who spent six strenuous months in Africa last year, is a competent and enterprising reporter, a zealous crusader for policies dictated by what he believes to be "rational Christian idealism," and a very bad writer.

James Noble

Peter Ritner

As reporting, "The Death of Africa"* must be judged as a useful and well-organized survey of economic, social and political conditions from Dakar to Capetown, more up-to-date than most, but, of course, already outdated by the rush of events. Its opinions, prophecies and conclusions should stimulate considerable controversy. Its prose style is deplorable—a clumsy mixture of barbarous sociological jargon, clichés and labored figures of speech.

Conditions Forecasting Destiny

Peter Ritner agrees with many other commentators that all Black Africa is cursed with the same horrendous problems: hunger and malnutrition caused by a combination of poor soil, poor agricultural methods and erosion; excess population; poverty; ignorance; urbanization and industrialization, which are creating city proletariats and destroying the old tribal cultures without replacing them by other cultures. Mr. Ritner is more emphatic in his criticisms of the various colonial governments than any other writer I have read.

According to his score sheet the British in Ghana and Nigeria are rated highest. The Belgians are praised for their material achievements, censured for their failure (shared with all other colonial rulers) to establish any kind of rapport with their subjects. Mr. Ritner says that the Portuguese rule "one of the worst-governed areas in the world." He is savagely severe in his verdicts on the white settlers of Kenya and of Southern Rhodesia. But he reserves his most violent condemnation for the Afrikaners of the Union of South Africa.

The South African Nationalist regime, Mr. Ritner believes, is based upon "the principle of racial enslavement" and is committed to "the irrational persecution of 80 per cent of the population." Inevitably then, he reasons, there will be a blood bath and a revolution. Perhaps the English-speaking South Africans will foresee it and leave the country, he ventures, but Afrikaners will fight. Who will win Mr. Ritner is not certain on a short-term basis, but he predicts that if there are any men at all living in South Africa by the year 2000 they will be black.

The future of the newly liberated African nations looks exceedingly dark to Mr. Ritner. He foresees a continued increase in population and a decrease in the food supply. He thinks that several black federations may emerge, each ruled by a military dictator, fighting each other and perhaps fighting the Union of South Africa.

Proposals for Averting Chaos

Mr. Ritner maintains that chaos is certain because Africa cannot save herself and that only the United States can save her—if it will implement the program advocated in these pages. Here are some of Mr. Ritner's principal recommendations:

¶The establishment of a United States Institute of African Affairs as a Government agency administering an annual appropriation of $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000, which would be spent for soil reclamation, improved methods of agriculture, health instruction, pest control, education, industrialization and electrical power projects.

¶A boycott on all goods from Portugal and Portuguese Africa until a United Nations commission investigates and reports on conditions in Angola and Mozambique.

¶An invasion of South West Africa by "a United Nations force, composed of contingents from African and Asian countries and America," to throw out the Afrikaner Government and to install a United Nations administration.

¶A boycott of the Union of South Africa until the revolution comes and then a combined invasion by American, European and African allies to save as many lives as possible and sort out the ruins.

Not once does Peter Ritner stop to consider which of his many "must" proposals is practical, or which the Congress and people of the United States could be persuaded to approve. So, in so far as its confident proposals go, "The Death of Africa" seems rather like a young man's daydreams—what he would do if he were a benevolent dictator unencumbered by public opinion, practical politics or international complications.

*THE DEATH OF AFRICA. By Peter Ritner. 312 pages. Macmillan. $4.95.

STERN STATEMENT OF REALITY

Southern Myth Exposed

THE SOUTHERNER AS AN AMERICAN. Edited by Charles Grier Sellers Jr. Chapel Hill Press. 216 pages. $5.00.

Reviewed by

MARGARET LONG

Atlanta Journal Columnist

Although loudly prevailing Southern thought is not currently distinguished by any very relentless pursuit of the truth, there comes occasionally a stern statement of thoughtful reality to expose our myths and assert our nobler actuality.

Such a statement is "The Southerner As an American," written by nine natives of the South.

Their searching regard of the old and new South and their proud articulation of the Southern share in Americanism, suggests again that no critic of the South is so harsh and so penetrating as a Southern one. These essays also bring up the question of who are the "loyal" Southerners: Those who perpetuate our sickly myths, enshrine our vices and defend us to ruination, or those who deny our fabrications, assert our evils and exhort us to change?

* * *

EDITOR CHARLES GRIER SELLERS JR., a North Carolinian at the University of California, has assembled ideas by authors who believe that "the traditional emphasis on the South's differentness and the conflict between Southernism and Americanism is wrong historically."

These Southerners—like Cash, Dabbs and recently Nichols in "Southern Tradition And Regional Progress"—see our past devotion to slavery and our present insistence on segregation ". . . at war with our deepest values," and a conflict which has made Southern history "essentially tragic."

Here, we are reminded of myriad and forgotten ante-bellum moralists who opposed slavery, politicians who loved the Union and writers who exalted the human soul, black and white. As the real Southerner of history emerges, we see the agonized struggle between his highest ideas and his "peculiar institution."

* * *

SURELY NO SOUTHERNER CAN READ SELLERS' chapter on "The Travail of Slavery" without aching emotion—pride in Southerners' passionate attachment to liberty and pain for their guilt over slavery. Sellers cites the profound Southern love of the Union and "the glorious destiny of the United States." He shows us the anguished rhetoric of countless orators, the bitter reasoning of judges, the holy protests of preachers and the furious rationalization of other Southerners obliged to defend slavery because it was profitable and nearly impossible to abandon. Louisianan Grady McWhiney, Northwestern associate history professor, dismisses with considerable evidence the "myth" that Southerners "escaped the intellectual forces which shaped American thought and action." Indeed, Southerners were in the van of American faith in liberty and equality, he says, and even relegation of Negroes to inferior status he attributes partly to a common American notion that any colored people are not equal to whites. Southerners, he concludes, were and are "more devoted to . . . material progress than to either racial superiority or democratic dogma," as integration in Little Rock suggests.

* * *

GEORGE B. TINDALL, a South Carolinian at Chapel Hill, sees a steady "erosion" of the "Southern Credo" of white supremacy and believes the change has deep roots in our past.

And Georgian Dewey W. Grantham, associate history professor at Vanderbilt, shows Southerners reaching out of the South for common American alignments both liberal and conservative.

From a scholarly, stern and imaginative knowledge of our pasts, these Southerners prom-

Archie's book ready July 7

NEW YORK — "My business is fighting. I've had 206 fights, won 176 of them, drew six and won 128 by knockouts. I'm a proud man. I hold my head high."

So speaks the present Light Heavyweight Champion of the World at the age of 44 in his autobiography, "The Archie Moore Story" which McGraw - Hill will publish on July 7.

On the eve of defending his title against Eric Schoeppner at Toronto on July 18th, Archie Moore is not frightened that he is too old to fight.

"I'm proud of my age and the fact that I've beaten fighters who were young enough to be my sons... Age is what you make it, and I've jabbed it far out in front of me... I'm still very much alive... I want one more knockout to add to my record and then just one more after that.

"Some people say it's great when a man retires undefeated champion. But the word champion means I must be beaten. A champion should fight to the finish and go out with his hands cocked just as he came in. It's the proper exit and I think it may be mine."

"The Archie Moore Story" is a fascinating record of how an unprivileged juvenile delinquent became a champion, using his very disadvantages as a training program.

Books Today

A report on events now "shaking" the "Old South" is made by Dan Wakefield in "Revolt In the South." It will be published Oct. 15 by Grove Press as an Evergreen Target Book, a paperback. Mr. Wakefield is the author of "Island in the City," a report on New York's Spanish Harlem that was published last year by Houghton Mifflin. In his forthcoming book he gives an eyewitness account of recently reactivated White Citizen Council meetings and resurgent Ku Klux Klan gatherings.

Gentleman From Mississippi

Sixty years ago, the walls of middle-class homes were usually hung with at least three life-sized steel engravings.

One was Antonio Maceo, liberator of Cuba.

The second was Toussaint L'Ouverture, liberator of Haiti.

The third was Hiram Revels.

The average school child today never heard of Mr. Revels, first colored Congressman and first colored member of the United States Senate.

So it is well that Elizabeth Lawson should publish a 60-page biography of this "Gentleman From Mississippi*" who 90 years ago took his oath of office before a crowded Senate chamber.

* * *

WENDELL PHILLIPS called Senator Revels "the Fifteenth Amendment in flesh and blood."

Senator Revels, elected by the Mississippi Legislature, served two years of an unexpired term. He was followed by Blanch K. Bruce, who served a full six-year term.

Twenty-four colored Congressmen were to follow him in the nation's capitol, but Revels was first.

And 90 years ago he was the first to speak in Congress for desegregation of public schools and for the abolition of jim crow on railroads.

For those who, like President Eisenhower, counsel patience and education, Mrs. Lawson reminds us that Senator Revels' speech on desegregation could be repeated in Congress today without changing a word.

Baltimore has a special interest in Hiram Revels.

He was an African Methodist minister, who pastored a church in Baltimore during the Civil War and aided in recruiting two of the six regiments of Maryland colored volunteers.

* * *

SENATOR REVELS was a Republican.

In our day, six colored Democrats — Oscar DePriest, Arthur W. Mitchell, William L. Dawson, Adam Clayton Powell, Charles C. Diggs, Jr. and Robert N. C. Nix, Sr. — but no Republicans have been elected to Congress.

The colored voter, once registered overwhelmingly Republican, today is the reverse, overwhelmingly registered as Democrats.

Mississippi, which once had two colored Senators and four Congressmen, today has fewer than 8,000 registered colored voters. Imagine that! Out of nearly a million colored population only 8,000 are able to vote.

Forty-eight per cent of the people in Mississippi are colored, but this week no colored delegates from Hiram Revels' state will have a seat in the Republican National Convention.

How the times change!

Her finance holds degrees from Hobart College and the Albany Law School and is a member of the New York State bar. He served with the Army and is with the Associated Metals and Minerals Corporation here.

Books Today

AN AFRICAN TREASURY: Articles, Essays, Stories and Poetry by Black Americans, edited by Langston Hughes (Crown, $3.50).

Woodson Authors New Volume On Negro History

By Milton Scott for ANP

Thousands of Americans are descendants of Negroes who were free before the Civil War.

In fact, one out of every seven Negroes in the United States was free in 1830. Some of these free Negroes owned large plantations in the South.

This information and other widely unknown facts were revealed by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson's in a book entitled "Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830."

The general belief among most Negroes and almost all whites is that all Negroes in America before the Civil War were slaves or temporary indentured servants.

It is a revelation, indeed, that any Negroes in America ever owned slaves. According to the record, a goodly number of Negroes in the South before the Civil War owned large tracts of land and had from 10 to 200 slaves on each plantation.

There was one Negro in Lexington, Ky. in 1830 worth $200,000, according to Dr. Woodson. The richest merchant in Macon, Ga. was a free Negro. A free Negro named Thomas Lafon in New Orleans had a half-million dollars in real estate. A man named Cyprian Ricard o f Louisiana bought an estate for $225,000 including 91 slaves.

Woodson disclosed that Marie Metover of Natchtoches owned 2,000 acres and 50 slaves, and Charles Rogues of the same city owned 47 slaves.

Another free Negro named Martin Donate of St. Landry owned 4,500 arpents of land and 89 slaves. He had personal property worth $46,000.

The historian disclosed also that one Jesu Jones was owner of one of the best hotels in Charleston, S. C. and had $40,000 worth of other property.

There was a free Negro in St. Paul's Parish in South Carolina who had 200 slaves in 1857.

One estimate is that at least 49,000 free Negroes owned nearly 100,000 slaves. Woodson disclosed that of 860 free Negroes in Charleston, 130 of them paid taxes on 390 slaves.

Ballantine Books To Publish Full History of Negro

Ballantine Books is proud to announce that on September 29th it will publish The People That Walk In Darkness by Dr. J. W. Schulte Nordholt. This original and full history of the Negro people in the United States will be released in a 75c paperbound edition for newsstand distribution.

Dr. Nordholt is well qualified to author such a book. A Dutch historian, he came to this country for four years to analyze and study Negro history. His disassociation from his subject except in a professional sense lends his book a refreshing and lucid objectivity.

Originally written in Dutch, the book was well received by the critics and was a best seller in Holland and Great Britain. James W. Ivy ,editor of The Crisis, after reading an advance galley of the book, made these comments:

This is a book of importance for every thinking American..... The People That Walk In Darkness is concise and readable, and the author writes about Negroes with sympathy, perception, and erudition.

Tuskegee Leader Publishes Book

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Dr. Jen Chi Chang, a teacher at Tuskegee Institute, has published a book, "Pre-Communist China's Rural School and Community." The Christopher Publishing House in Boston is the publisher.

This book is a product of the author's years of study and research both in the United States and in China. It has six chapters with 116 pages including 27 tables and four figures. The book has a bibliographg both in English and in Chinese. The author has done extensive research.

Many favorable comments have reached the author. The book which was mailed out directly by the publishers. Dr. A. V. Overn of the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, D. C., remarked: "The printing and binding are very attractive and the content very interesting."

Charles Ghiselin of New York City said that this book is clear and easy to read. Dr. William A. Hunter, dean of the school of education at Tuskegee Institute commented that this book will be a "must" reading on the list for students at Tuskegee Institute.

The author is also a contributor to the Journal of Rural Sociology, the Negro Education Review, Phi Delta Kappan, Alabama Education Association Journal, Palemetto Education Association Journal, the Central Christian Advocate, Presbyterian Survey, and several others including publications in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Literary Lights From the Dark Continent

AN AFRICAN TREASURY. Articles, Essays, Stories, Poems by Black Africans. Selected by Langston Hughes. 206 pp. New York: Crown Publishers. $3.50.

By MILTON BRACKER

A RECENT novel called "The African," by William Conton, a Gambian now living in Ghana, was a herald of the new writing from black Africa. Now Langston Hughes, the American Negro poet and writer of fiction, has assembled a collection of short pieces, in prose and verse, which lets us sample this new writing more fully. The thirty-five writers have in common an intense pride of race; their situations vary, as do their talents. Collectively, their work has a freshness that bespeaks the wind of change blowing over the once-dark continent.

The contemporary conflicts in Africa are inescapable in most of the contributions. And it is significant that, by and large, the most moving pieces come from South Africa. For it is there that the fight is hardest and the frustration most bitter. Yet in his introduction, Mr. Hughes notes that a story called "The Bench," by Richard Rive, "could well happen in Alabama." It is about a young African inspired by a liberal speaker to the extent of sitting on a bench marked *Slegs vir blankes*—for whites only. And "Death in the Sun," by Peter Kumalo, is a stark and gripping description of street violence which might have occurred (indeed, has occurred) on the streets of New York.

At the same time, some of the most charming stories are wholly tribal; they stem from a way of life immeasurably remote from that of the American Negro. Such a tale is "Law of the Grazing Field," by Cyprian Ekwensi of Nigeria. Others include "The Origin of Death," a Hottentot folk tale, and "Anticipation," by Mabel Dove-Danquah of Ghana. Although the latter is more an anecdote than a fully developed story, it is a gem of humor, taste and insight. Among several tribal proverbs, there is this from the Ewe: "An animal with a long tail should never try to jump over a bonfire."

Mr. Hughes includes a New York speech by Kenya's Tom Mboya, and the address to the United States Senate by Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah in August, 1958. While these are interesting and persuasive, they are like political fish in a literary pond; they don't seem quite at home. But since all African nationalism has had to express itself through individual leadership, there was perhaps justification for the inclusion.

Some of the writers represented have died. At least one, Peter Abrahams, has a distinguished reputation. He is a South African now living in Jamaica. His contribution is "The Blacks," notable for an account of how, on arriving in Nairobi in 1952, he was put in a position of having to choose between an invitation to stay in the bush with Jomo Kenyatta, and one to accept Kenyan government hospitality. (This selection appeared in Holiday magazine in 1959.)

Mr. Hughes' introduction tells some amusing things about the authors, apart from their work. When Amos Tutuolo sent only one story, after Mr. Hughes had asked for several, the explanation came: "About sending several stories, when you send money I will send more." And another writer, whose work arrived in longhand, apologized, adding: "But I hope soon to exploit the art of the typewriter for the happy sake of the musical rhythms it produces when man beats the machine." No need to add this writer was a poet.

Author Ragland opens 5th book

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Dr. J. Farley Ragland, pharmacist, poet and playwright, has added another volume to his list of books with the recent publication of "Stepping Stones to Freedom."

The book, a compilation of contemporary racial - toned lyrics, is in cadence to the present march of the masses toward acquiring first - class citizenship for all peoples, according to the Lawrenceville author.

It is dedicated to Dr. Martin L. King Jr. and includes a foreward by Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of A and T College, Greensboro, N.C.

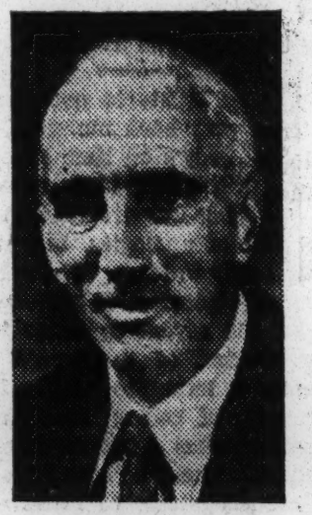
DR. J. FARLEY RAGLAND

26b 1960

Books of The Times

By CHARLES POORE

THE Civil War, Scott Fitzgerald once said, is always the broken link in our history. How that link was broken is the subject of Arnold Whitridge's hard-hitting and illuminating new book, "No Compromise!"* This is a good introduction to the march of hundred-year Civil War anniversaries that is already under way. It is, incidentally, a brilliant if disquieting commentary on the writing, reading and general interpretation of history. For it shows us that no verdict is absolutely final so long as scholars can assemble documentary evidence into new patterns. And the appeal to the judgment of posterity depends not only upon who makes the appeal but also upon who accepts it for its validity. Indeed, Mr. Whitridge's own book is itself a case in point. For his thesis he has taken what seems to him germane from the works of all sorts of distinguished historians, biographers and pamphleteers. But this is no guarantee that his opinions will agree, say, with those expressed by David Donald in "Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War," an impressive biography that we shall be reviewing next week.



Arnold Whitridge

What is Mr. Whitridge's thesis? As set forth in the subtitle of this book—"The Story of the Fanatics Who Paved the Way to the Civil War"—it is that wild men of a terrible sincerity unloosed the blaze and havoc. His volume, the author says, is about "the handful of men North and South who fostered hatred between the two sections of the country, who magnified everything that might lead to misunderstanding, blocked every effort at compromise, and finally drove a reluctant people into a war they did not want to fight."

Incited by Incendiaries

Who were the men, where did they come from? Well, they came from obscure or brightly lighted beginnings, but their common denominator was a grim kind of equality in extravagance of act and utterance. Among them were Robert Barnwell Rhett and William Lowndes Yancey, who were Southern fire-eaters—and the Northerners such as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, who dined on the same hot fare.

There was the self-martyred John Brown about whom Lincoln said: "Old John Brown has been executed for treason against a state. We cannot object, even though he agreed with us in thinking slavery wrong. That cannot excuse violence, bloodshed and treason. It could avail him nothing that he might think himself right."

And there was Edward Ruffin, who as an expert on agricultural soils was "a prophet without honor in his own State of Virginia," but who as a hater of the North was fairly well known before he pulled the lanyard that fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.

Why could not the tragedy of human bondage—one big cause of the war—be ended in the United States as it had been ended by the British in the West Indies? When Mr. Whitridge presents that crucial question he presents with it the endless tangle of answers that range from the rights of property as set forth by the Founding Fathers in the American Constitution to the special pleadings of men in the North as well as the South who profited from the institution, the author returning always to his central thesis that fanatics were driving the nation to the point where reason failed and violence prevailed.

*NO COMPROMISE! The Story of the Fanatics Who Paved the Way to the Civil War. By Arnold Whitridge. 212 pages. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. $4.

26b 1960

Frazier Claims Negro Middle Class 'Confused'

BALTIMORE, Md.—Writing or talking about the new Negro middle class and the way these "half-peasant, half-gentleman, mixed-up" Americans act, sociologist E. Franklin Frazier shakes you up—one way or the other.

He did here again when he told the Morgan State College faculty about his book "The Black Bourgeoisie," which has raised a storm on at least two continents and brought its author prize-winning praise and scorching condemnation alike.

Ringing laughter, heated indignation, thundering applause and cold, critical dissection of the sociologist's "sweeping generalities" and "unscientific methodology" were among the reactions that greeted Frazier's "social analysis" of America's rising colored middle class.

■

THE FRAZIER analysis, which he says, was made to describe a "social process, not to expose any secrets," essentially is this:

1. There is a new Negro middle class, unlike any other middle class, that has come about by the "rapid differentiation of the Negro population caused by migration to cities." This middle class constitutes about 25 per cent of the Northern and Western colored population and about 12 per cent of the Southern colored population.

2. **This new class is a "bastard class," the queer mixture of the "peasant and the gentleman," which is "one of the worst mixtures you can get."**

3. This class has no basis upon which middle classes are generally based, and it is characterized by "a lot of confused behavior."

4. **The Negro middle class lives in two worlds, "the world of reality and the world of make believe," for there is a certain "inauthenticity" about Negro life, brought about by the ghetto kind of caste system in which the colored American has lived.**

5. As a reaction perhaps to the ghetto life, the Negro has to "do something to keep from going crazy." Consequently, when the colored American gets some money he "doesn't know what to do with it." So these new middle class Negroes engage in all forms of conspicuous consumption."

6. **The Negro middle class is growing up "without any mind." He has a "feeling of insecurity and inferiority because he's striving to be so much."**

7. This class has lost its religion . . . "Running from the Baptist Church to the Bahai trying to find some place where people don't know they're colored." With no religion of his own, this colored American has gone "from church to chance. Poker has taken the place of religion."

8. "The middle class Negro has no philosophy except perhaps the philosophy of opportunism."

Travel Guide Printed

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Learn something about beautiful California. The Metropolitan Publishing Company has just released a travel guide and directory known as "Beautiful California and Las Vegas Travel Guide." The publisher, James Goodson, stated that he is publishing 50,000 copies to be sold throughout the United States for 95 cents per copy.

The Background of Latin-American Politics

Latin-American politics is incomprehensible to most North Americans and Western Europeans. The frequent revolutions, the shocking contrast between professions and practices, the continual wrangling over unrealities, the social-economic colonialism with the tiny educated minority (usually white) exploiting and subjugating the Indian, Negro and mestibo majority, the incredible hypocrisy and insincerity which characterize the area make most pretensions of democracy and equality ridiculous.

If you want to know the background of what you read in the papers, get a copy of "Latin American Politics" by William S. Stokes (Crowell). This is a refreshingly frank, perceptive, analytical book, heavily documented and with an extensive index. Few writers have exposed so thoroughly the color prejudice, nepotism, social snobbery, illiteracy, discrimination and prejudice that afflict that benighted area so misrepresented by the tourist agencies and paid propagandists.—G. S. S.

AMERICAN RIGHTS, The Constitution in Action, by Walter Gellhorn (Macmillan, $4.50). An examination of civil rights.

GRANDPA AND THE GIRLS, by Louis M. Heyward (Random House, $3.50). A novel.

IS THERE AN AMERICAN IN THE HOUSE? by David Cort (Macmillan, $3.95). Essays on American life.

Books and Authors

The views of the average white Southerner on segregation and states' rights is given by William D. Workman Jr. in "The Case for the South." A member of The Charleston News and Courier staff, he also presents views on the 1954 Supreme Court decision, "the still unresolved" issues of the Civil War and Northern "hypocrisy." The book which had been scheduled for publication later this week, will be issued by Devin-Adair on Feb. 1.

An English-language version of "Il Gattopardo," by Giuseppe di Lampedusa, winner of Italy's literary prize, the Strega Award, has been chosen by the Book-of-the-Month Club as its May selection. To be published by Pantheon Books under the title "The Leopard," the novel deals with the Prince of Salina, a cultivated Sicilian nobleman who witnesses Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily in 1860. The author, who died in 1957 at the age of 60 and unknown as a man of letters, was a descendant of the Prince of Salina. His full name was Giuseppe Tomasi, Duke of Palma and Prince of Lampedusa.

"For Victory in Peaceful Competition With Capitalism," by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, will be published Feb. 29. It is a chronologically arranged collection of the Premier's speeches, interviews and letters. They set forth his blueprint for the world's future and his thoughts about its present situation.

Books—Authors

A history of the anti-slavery movement in this country will be published Oct. 12 by Harper and will be titled "The Crusade Against Slavery, 1830-1860." The book, written by Louis Filler, will be a volume in the New American Nation Series. Mr. Filler, Professor of American Civilization at Antioch College, is the author of "Crusaders for American Liberalism" and "Randolph Bourne."

BOOKS—AUTHORS

An American Negro journalist gives a first-hand report on the storm of racism and revolution that is raging through Africa in "The Reluctant African." The author is Louis E. Lomax, a former staff member of The Afro-American and The Chicago American. He is now a member of Mike Wallace's news staff. The book will be published Nov. 15 by Harper.

The new African nations just admitted to the United Nations are among the countries covered in "The African Encyclopedia," by Walter B. Wheeler, which Public Affairs Press of Washington will publish late next month. The volume will provide information about the geography, economy, government and resources of each nation. The author, a graduate of Howard University, is an associate editor of Public Affairs

Lawyer writes book of poems

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Henry Huff, Chicago attorney and real estate man, has written a book of original poems entitled "I'm Glad I'm Who I Am."

The book was published recently by the Millennium Press of Stony Creek, Va.

Other recent book include:

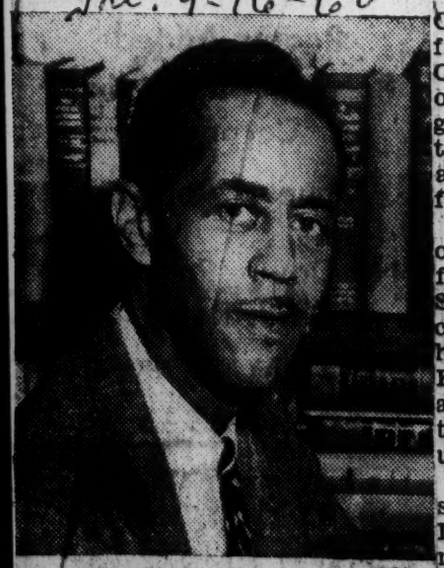
"American Negro Art," by Cedric Dover, published by New York Graphic Society. It is an appraisal of the visual arts of the American Negro from his African heritage to the current struggle for integration into American society.

"Representative American Speeches," edited by Lester Thonssen, includes a speech by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

"The Literature of the Middle Ages", by W. T. H. Jackson, was published by Columbia University Press. Professor Jackson teaches German at Columbia U.

SPINGARN MEDALIST MABEL K. STAUPERS, turned authoress, received the red carpet treatment from Washingtonians last week. Her book "No Time for Prejudice" will be off press this fall. She is shown above with friends who entertained for her prior to her return to her New York residence. Left to right are Mrs. Dorothy Watts, Lawrence Oxley, Mrs. Staupers and Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley.

Dr. Sweat Named Chairman Of Clark Social Science



DR. EDWARD SWEAT

Dr. Edward F. Sweat has been appointed chairman of the Social Science Department at Clark College.

The new department chairman has been a member of the social science faculty at Clark as Professor of American and European History since 1948. He replaces Dr. William H. Hale, who resigned to accept the presidency of Langston University.

Under a Southern Fellowships Fund Grant Dr. Sweat several years ago compiled a study of "The Free Negro in Antebellum Georgia." His revealing study of free Negroes in Georgia before the Civil War sheds significant light on the status of the non-slave Negro population as a group and on the problems of adjustment and accommodation found by individual free Negroes.

He holds the masters and doctor of philosophy degrees in history from Indiana University. Dr. Sweat's teaching experience includes summer school courses in history at Livingstone College, Hampton Institute and Florida A. and M. University. He is married to Mrs. Henrietta L. Sweat of Columbia, South Carolina.

Active in the work of the Association for the study of Negro Life and History, Dr. Sweat holds membership in the American Historical Association, the Southern Historical Association, and the Aerican Association of University Professors.

He has contributed scholarly articles and book reviews to the History, The Bulletin of Negro Historian, the Journal of Negro History, and Phylon.

'A History Of S. C.'

Racial Problems Highlighted In Lander's Volume

A HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, by Ernest McPherson Lander Jr. University of North Carolina Press. 260 pages. $5.

This book is not altogether a history of South Carolina. Instead, it is an analysis of South Carolina's racial problems, combined with a sketchy outline of events of historical significance.

Dr. Lander, who is professor of history and government at Clemson College, uses the word Negro more than 500 times in his book.

First mention of the Negro is made on page five. Here, the author points up the great social and economic upheaval which South Carolina underwent when 400,000 slaves were set free following the Civil War. He says the suddenness of this freedom dazed both whites and blacks.

Final mention of the Negro is made on page 245 (the last 13 pages comprise the very comprehensive index). The concluding sentence says:

"In early 1960, white determination apparently had kept the NAACP at bay, but how much longer the Negro leaders will withhold an all - out drive on South Carolina's citadel of segregation is a matter of speculation."

It would be ridiculous to say that race relations have not played an important role in the history of South Carolina. But this book seems to lean too heavily on the Negro theme.

There are some chapters, though, which aren't bogged down in the mire of racial conflict. For instance, there is a very informative and well written chapter which deals with developments in South Carolina from World War I to World War II. This chapter also deals with the role South Carolina servicemen played in both wars. Olin D. Johnston's hectic struggle for political power during the 1930s is covered in this chapter, too. The burning of the ballots in Charleston in 1930, the year Ibra C. Blackwood defeated Johnston in the gubernatorial race, makes good reading.

ERNEST M. LANDER JR.
Clemson Professor

Other chapters deal with the industrial revolution, agriculture education and religion, political developments and problems and economic and cultural aspects of the state today.

The book is well documented and augmented with sufficient maps and tables to make each area of discussion easily understood. In the chapter on political developments between 1941 and 1960, the subdivisions on the organization and operation of the South Carolina government and the location of political power in South Carolina offer keen insight into the workings of state political machinery.

This is no great historical work, although it is obvious that a great deal of time and effort went into it. On the whole, Dr. Lander has written a fairly interesting, albeit brief, history of South Carolina with heavy accent on this state's racial problems.

J. DOUGLAS DONEHUE

Will Write Book

Dr. August Meier, assistant professor of history, Morgan State College, has been contracted to write a short history of the American Negro for a New York City publishing firm. The book will cover the history of the Negro in the United States from the time of his arrival in the 17th century until the present day.

Dr. Meier, a member of the Morgan faculty since 1957, has contributed near a score of articles to publications through the country during the past decade.

26b 1960

BOOK REVIEW

The Latest Work Of W. E. B. DuBois

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL, by W. E. B. DuBois. Mainstream Publishers, Broadway, New York. 367 pp. $4.00.

Mansart Builds a School is the second volume of Dr. DuBois trilogy, **The Black Flame.**

To get at first things first, let it be said at once what makes the trilogy's title clear and bares the trilogy's pervasive theme.

A plausible summary of the theme would go like this: The White Flame of the West (of the British, French, Germans and North Americans) is dying down;

The Red Flame (of the Russians and the Chinese) now floods the East and will have its time of being man's only guiding light; but beyond the luminous mist of these two flames burns the Black Flame (of the colored people) — "burning without heat and wild destruction. . . the dark blaze of its urge as it rolled and roared out of the South bound (Mansart's) heart and world into one whole of Peace and Power, of Freedom and Law, of Force and Love. But not yet, not for a long, long time yet. . . ."

Art Form

But **Mansart Builds a School** can be called a novel only by one who is willing to stretch the definition of that art form.

Eclectic as the novel is (as witness, for instances, Sterne's **Tristram Shandy,** and Wilson's much more recent **Memoirs of Hecate County,** which also have been called novels), it makes its own special demands.

In commenting on the first volume of the trilogy, this reviewer said as much; and now he finds that in **Mansart Builds a School** the faults of the first volume are compounded.

Dr. DuBois has again almost completely ignored the subtle demands of fiction.

Pot Pourri

The book is a potpourri of history, sociology, political commentary, and narrative, and since each of these more or less maintains its own structure more or less independently, what one gets is four books in one: a history of the period from 1914 to 1945;

A sociology of the South;

A commentary on politics and political ideology; and a narrative of the Mansart and Baldwin families, with a lot of other characters thrown in.

Manuel Mansart's building of a state college for colored students in Georgia, which is the main body of the narrative, sometimes seems an excuse.

Others

The "other characters" involved are, many of them, actual people. Oswald Garrison Villard, Monroe Trotter, Booker Washington, who "was in the habit of taking whiskey before and after a speech", Joel Spingarn, and Paul Robeson, among others, appear.

And there is Dr. DuBois himself, quoting himself from the Crisis magazine, which he edited so brilliantly for more than twenty years.

The storm and strife, the times of victory and defeat, of hope and fear of those years are here recreated by a man who lived gloriously through them.

And all of this is very interesting.

If the narrative, which includes love and betrayal, mobs and buried treasure, black heroes and white villains painted in stark black and white, then it is probably because Dr. DuBois sees melodrama (as certainly there is, and as certainly today's paper indicates) in the struggle of the colored people to keep their Black Flame of love and justice alive.

Books Today

ABRAHAM FLEXNER: An Autobiography, a revision, bringing up to date the author's "I Remember" published in 1940, introduction by Allan Nevins (Simon & Schuster, $5).

AFRICAN VOICES: An Anthology of Native African Writing, compiled and edited by Peggy Rutherfoord (Vanguard, $3.95).

History Shows

By J. A. Rogers

THE NATIONAL URBAN League, which for the last 50 years has worked energetically for better opportunities for the Negro, deserves great credit for its fine, illustrated supplement of 16 pages in the New York Times, Sunday, Jan. 17. Thirteen leading thinkers have made it clear how much America would benefit were discrimination abolished. Elmo Roper, for instance, says that not only has jim crow caused "moral corrosion and stunted growth, but it is the cost in dollars to the national economy that brings the lesson home. That cost is enormous; last year's racial discrimination robbed the nation of $15 billion of unearned and unspent income." This supplement, coming when enemies of the Negro are spending huge sums in full-page ads in liberal Northern dailies, is also most timely.

Mr. Rogers

■

I'VE BEEN thinking now that Negro History Week is near, how fine it would be if Negro history groups could join and do the same thing. Carl Rowan, one of the writers in the supplement, mentions the angry propaganda long waged against the Negro. He cites from Rev. Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman" this: "One drop of Negro blood makes a Negro. It kinks the hair, flattens the nose, thickens the lip, puts out the lights of intellect, and lights the fires of brutal passions. The beginning of Negro equality is the end of this nation's life . . ." That, though written 60 years ago, is still believed by millions. And lies in the subconscious of many millions more. Also many Negroes, with little or no knowledge of their history, had a feeling deep within that it was true.

It was to offset this and to give dignity and self-respect that Dr. Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History 44 years ago and Negro History Week. To millions then, it seemed so much nonsense. Why, we have no history, some even boasted. Dr. Woodson says that "learned" Negroes laughed at him and predicted that his Journal of Negro History wouldn't see a second issue. But look today at the growth of what he started. Proclamations for Negro History Week are issued by some Governors of states like New York and Illinois.

BUT THERE'S enormously more to be done. "White" history is still dominant in the minds, I believe, of most Negroes. Speaking of himself, Dr. Woodson once said, "It took me 30 years to get over my Harvard education." He said also, "I lament the teachers' ignorance of their rich racial heritage. Few of our college presidents would make more than 10 per cent on an examination in Negro history." The same is still true of a large number of Negro leaders—religious, political and otherwise.

New Book By Firm Lists Fame By Noted Matthew Henson

A Negro was with Robert E. Peary when he discovered the North Pole in 1909.

This is stated in a new book which will be published by Harper & Brothers on June 13.

Written by Walter Lord, author of the best sellers "A Night to Remember" and "Day of Infamy," the new book is called "The Good Years."

It covers the period from the turn of the century to the First World War or, as the author says, "after plumbing and before taxes."

In his chapter on the discovery of the North Pole, Mr. Lord spotlights Matthew Henson, Peary's Negro servant.

"He had been along on all but one of the commander's polar trips," writes Lord. "By now he boasted qualifications far beyond those of an ordinary valet. He was for instance, an expert sledge maker and a supberb dog driver. As for looking after Peary, Henson said, 'With the instinct of my race I recognizel in him the qualities that made me willing to engage in his services.'"

On the very day when Peary finally reached the Pole, Henson was the only other American with him, reports Mr. Lord.

In addition to the chapter on Peary and Matthew Henson the book discusses child labor in the South, the San Francisco earthquake, the assassination of President McKinley, lavish society parties of the era, and other events.

In doing research for the book, Mr. Lord read 193 books, the files of 29 magazines and 36 newspapers from 25 cities, and innumerable scholarly pamphlets and historical society publications.

IN JUSTICE FRANKFURTER'S OPINION

The Sunday Star Wed 6/29/60

A Supreme Court Justice Speaks From Memory

L 8 5 Washington, D.C.

FELIX FRANKFURTER REMINISCENCES: Recorded in talks with Dr. Harlan B. Phillips. (Reynal & Co., $5.75.)

The publishers have gone to considerable pains to point out that this is not Justice Frankfurter's autobiography. A few years ago the history department of Columbia University embarked on a project to have outstanding men record on tape reminiscences about their lives. Justice Frankfurter made some recordings and he has now given permission for their publication in book form. This proves to have been one of his wisest decisions.

It is doubtful if any similar book has been issued by a Supreme Court justice. It's an intensely personal anthology of random anecdotes, quotations, philosophy, pleasant memories, personalities, epigrams and confessions.

Trip With Morgenthau

There couldn't be a better anecdote than Mr. Frankfurter's account of his voyage to Europe with Henry Morgenthau, sr., on a World War I mission to get Turkey out of the war. It is as hilarious as a sketch in a musical comedy, as full of darts as a pub board.

For a quotation Justice Frankfurter turns to Harvard Professor Zachariah Chafee. He was criticized as too "liberal" in a sedition case fight, especially by men who represented entrenched Yankee position and wealth. Said Mr. Chafee: "I come of a family that have been in America from the beginning of time. My people have been business people for generations. My people have been people of substance. They have made money. My family is a family that has money. I believe in property and I believe in making money, but I want my crowd to fight fair." To Justice Frankfurter that is one of the most impressive statements he has ever heard.

Ultimate Wisdom

Philosophy: "I don't believe that poor fallible man, however great, wise and deep his insight, is endowed with ultimate wisdom . . ."

Pleasant memories: A conversation with Franklin D. Roosevelt in January 4, 1939—

Roosevelt—"You know, I told you I don't want to appoint you to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Frankfurter—"Yes, you told me that . . ."

Roosevelt—"But unless you give me an unsurmountable objection I'm going to send your name in for the Court tomorrow at 12 o'clock."

Frankfurter—"All I can say is that I wish my mother were alive."

Personalities: Of Herbert Hoover, "Really he had no touch at all for politics, in the best sense of the term."

Epigrams: Of Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War under Wilson—"He was a man of limited imagination and that always helps toward accuracy."

Confessions: "Huckleberry Finn, I haven't read to this day."

Early Memories

There is an autobiographical quality to this book. There is a little about his youth as the son of Austrian immigrants. One of the most delightful scenes shows his father trying to convince the young Felix that McKinley was a sounder man than Bryan. Felix, at 14, was a Bryan man.

We go through memories of his schooling but it is not until we reach the Harvard Law School that these reminisences really come alive. That was the beginning of a career which was to take him through the years with the happy climax of his appointment to the Supreme Court. They are all here, teachers, students, friends and critics. For each the narrator-author has a revealing, entertaining expression: for each event an enlightening human interpretation.

It has long been a kind of well - authenticated rumor that Justice Frankfurter is the best talker in Washington. Now we have proof that he is.

—EDWIN TRIBBLE.

FELIX FRANKFURTER

Light on a Dark Continent

THE NEW AFRICA. By Ellen and Attilio Gatti. Illustrated. 213 pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.95.

For Ages 12 to 16.

THE jacket photograph of the gleaming new airport at Kano on the Nigerian fringe of the Sahara holds memories for me. It was here in 1953, when Kano was still served by a primitive airfield, that my plane made a hazardous landing with a crippled motor after a suspenseful flight across the Congo forests. The new airport, equipped with every modern facility, is characteristic of the vast changes now transforming the face of Africa.

Indeed, the map of the old continent is changing so fast that what is "new Africa" today may be "old Africa" tomorrow. At that, Ellen and Attilio Gatti have come close in this new World Background Book to catching up with the headlines, charting all the changes up to the end of last year. To appreciate the magnitude of these changes, I suggest the reader compare the excellent map the authors provide with one of, say, ten years ago. All but one of the French colonies and some of the British ones are now independent nations. The authors take us to all of them in turn, from the new Moslem nations of Tunisia and Morocco on the Mediterranean, through "Black Africa" south of the Sahara, as far south as the last remaining bastion of white supremacy, the Union of South Africa. (That country is excluded from this survey, but when you bear in mind that this is a book about "new Africa," the reason is obvious.)

THE Gattis know their Africa intimately, and much of their knowledge of its new leaders and their policies is incorporated in these pages. Naturally, with so much ground to cover, the treatment is far from exhaustive, but all in all it is surprising how much information is included. Their section on Portuguese Africa (Angola, Mozambique) is particularly useful, since the Portuguese are chary of allowing correspondents there.

No book about Africa by the Gattis would be complete without its believe-it-or-not items on animal life, and this one is no exception. Here the reader will learn of an antelope small enough to be covered by two human hands and a beetle big enough to knock down a 6-year-old boy.

Yet this is not so much a book about the geography and fauna of Africa as about its current political transformation. As such, it is informative, up-to-date, and always interesting. A similar book on a larger scale is in preparation for adults; till then this is the most timely treatment of the subject.

JOHN BARKHAM.

26b 1960

Democratic Erosion

By Ray Jenkins
City Editor, Alabama Journal

PROFESSOR DONALD S. Strong of the University of Alabama's political science department has just published a probing analysis of the post-war political phenomenon, the growth of Republicanism in the South. This exhaustive study not only affords us a better view of what has already taken place, but also provides some clear indications of things to come.

Professor Strong, in his 69-page pamphlet entitled "Urban Republicanism In The South," reveals that the cities, which are usually the incubators of political change, are showing the first signs of erosion of Democratic solidarity in the 11 states of the old Confederacy.

JENKINS

His study points out that continued Republican gains in the city, coupled with a substantial swing-over of the Negro vote, actually gave Eisenhower a plurality of the total vote in the 11 states—48.9 per cent against 48 per cent for the Democrats—even though the Republicans only carried five of these states.

Professor Strong cautiously concludes that the facts indicate "an early step in a long-run trend toward an enduring presidential Republicanism accompanied by a lesser grass-roots variety." But he hastens to add that he does not foresee "the speedy growth of a full-fledged Republican party that will run candidates from governor down to sheriff."

Converting It To Local Successes

GIVEN ENOUGH TIME, he continues Republican presidential successes in the South might be converted to local successes. But for the foreseeable future, he believes, Democrats will remain firmly in control at the local level for two reasons: First, the need that drives Southerners to presidential Republicanism does not imply the need for a local or state GOP organization. Secondly, Democratic office-holders, who may themselves vote for Eisenhower, are not wildly anxious to encourage local Republican competitors.

Expanding on the first reason, Strong points out that most Southern urbanites voted for Eisenhower because they were fed up with "socialistic nonsense" in Washington which thrived under the Democrats. "They voted for Eisenhower to get a safe, sane, conservative leader to head the national government. But state and local governments at home are already run—usually—by good, reliable, budget-balancers. Why run Republicans against them? You don't need two conservative parties."

He does believe, however, that whenever the "immigrant Republican" areas (like Florida) or the new urban Republican centers can combine strength with traditional mountain Republicanism, "there are real opportunities for a full-blown party" if only timid Republicans are willing to come forward to make the race. Already, such coalitions have gained the GOP five House seats in the South during the past eight years.

Strong believes that future Republican presidential nominees should campaign more in the South "less in the belief that it will help them get elected, but in the hope of thereby generating enthusiasm in those congressional districts where there is some chance of electing a Republican to the House." But to get below the congressional level, he warns, Republicans must be willing to enter "the mission field where a worthwhile number of converts can be won over a long period of years.

Doesn't Discount The Dixiecrats

PROFESSOR STRONG does not discount the resurgence of a third party—a return to the Dixiecrats. In this connection, he analyzes the Southern Black Belt vote. In the 1952 election, large numbers of white voters in the South's 158 counties with Negro majorities were outraged at Democratic racial and civil rights policies and were impressed by Eisenhower's campaign references to the importance of states rights. But between 1952 and 1956, Eisenhower's chief justice. Earl Warren, wrote the school desegregation opinion and Ike felt Black Belt wrath on his next trip to the polls. And if there was any shred of Republican support left in these areas, that was probably wipe out when Eisenhower ordered the troops into Little Rock. This does not mean they will return to the Democrats; it only means Black Belt whites are politically displaced persons. Somewhat like the Negroes, they aren't quite sure where their best interests lie.

Professor Strong does not believe that the present trend is a repeat of the year 1928, when the Republicans made spectacular gains in the South only to see this virtually disappear for the next four elections. "Both the South and the American political situations have changed since 1928," writes Strong. "The great change in the South has been the movement from the countryside to the big cities, a movement which is proceeding in the South even more rapidly than in the rest of the nation. There is arising a new group of southerners who are not a product of a rural, non-industrialized South."

And it is in this group, says the noted professor, that lies the hopes for a full-fledged two-party system in the South.

Priest Reveals He Wrote Novel Castigating Apartheid in Africa

Author of 'The Night Cometh,' Published in New York Under Pen Name Last Fall, Is Capetown Catholic Cleric

By HOMER BIGART
Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 17—A Roman Catholic priest disclosed today that he was the author of a novel bitterly attacking apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial separation.

"My friends say they're sure I'll be put in prison," said the Rev. Laurence James McCauley, who wrote "The Night Cometh" under the pen name of Eugene O'Donnel. "I'm not worried tremendously," he said.

Father McCauley's novel, his first, was published in New York by Duell, Sloan & Pearce last fall. He does not expect it to appear in South Africa. "Anything at all critical of the Government is banned," he said.

"The Night Cometh" is the story of a Cape Colored (half-caste) doctor, a near-white physician in Capetown's notorious District 6, where Father McCauley spent two years. The fictional doctor, embittered by apartheid, is consumed with hatred against all whites. He loves a near-white ballet dancer but won't marry her for fear of perpetuating a race he deems to have no future. There is also an American nun who tells him his hatred is "a luxury only Satan can afford."

The doctor proclaims that in South Africa "the white man is near the end of the road." Father McCauley believes it too.

"The white man will be swamped," he said. "I used to think it would happen in fifty years. Now I think only ten.

Says Whites Missed Bus

"It's too late to do anything. We've missed the bus. I predict the situation will worsen. The police have now blocked every avenue to contact between the races. No one but the Government stooges can have contact with the Bantu.

"All the Bantu have to do is to provoke the police. The police will react with brutal retaliation—they react brutally because they're scared."

As for the Cape Colored. Father McCauley said they were not impressed by government talk of rewarding them with concessions for refusing to join the Bantu demonstrations and work boycott.

Coloreds 'Can't Win'

"Ordinary colored people aren't enthusiastic," Father McCauley said. "They can't win—they are despised by blacks and whites."

Father McCauley said he was born in South Africa in 1915. He attended Christian Brothers College at Kimberley, South Africa, studied philosophy one year at the Catholic University of America in Washington and creative writing at Columbia University from 1950 to 1952.

While at Columbia, he wrote under the name of John Laurence a psychological study of spinsterhood called "The Single Woman."

Father McCauley said opinions expressed in "The Night Cometh" about the racial policies of the South African Government were "my purely private views." He added that the Catholic hierarchy knew nothing of the book.

He used a pen name, he explained because he feared some people "might be scandalized that a priest wrote in such fashion."

"I've always been a little unconventional," Father McCauley said.

ATTACKS APARTHEID: The Rev. Laurence J. McCauley who, under nom de plume of Eugene O'Donnell, wrote "The Night Cometh," a novel of South Africa.

Books Today

A PLACE FOR MY HEAD, by William Hoffman (Doubleday, $3.95). Novel about a Southern lawyer who defends a Negro.

BLIND FOLD, by Lucille Fletcher (Random House, $2.95). Detective story.

Gold authors book about John Brown

NEW YORK — "The Life of John Brown," by Michael Gold, recently was published by The Roving Eye Press of 37 W. 8th St. The release of the book is co-incidental with the centennial of the abolitionist's execution.

Mr. Gold first received international prominence when he wrote "Jews Without Money" some 30 years ago.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois recently wrote: "Everything Mike Gold writes is worth reading, and "The Life of John Brown" is up to his high standard."

New Book On Negro Boy Is Published

A book of special interest is OUT OF THE BURNING by Ira Henry Freeman, which Crown was published on June 14. This is the remarkable story of a colored boy, a juvenile delinquent of the most dangerous type who reformed.

Frenchy Joyeaux grew up in the Bedford - Stuyvesant section of Brookin. Leader of what was said to be one of the most vicious of New York gangs, Frenchy took part in burglary, mugging, gun battles in the street, orgies in the school cellar. He was beaten by the police. At fourteen he was sent up to juvenile court for the thirteenth time, and sentenced to a state training school. At training school his supervisors saw that Frenchy, with his I. Q. of 160, was an unusual boy. Under their firm and kind handling, Frenchy redeemed himself. His biography reads like a novel, but all events are true. It is the story of a fight against odds; of a Negro boy who, with the cards stacked against him, has matured, married, and who today holds a highly paid job in a world - famous research institute. Frenchy is also working at the same time for his master's degree in biology.

Thousands of other boys grow up as Frenchy did, but he was the one among many to take the chance offered him to "go straight."

AUTHOR'S ARTICLES PUBLISHED — Appearing in the February and March issues of the Negro History Bulletin are parts 1 and 2 of the article "Literary Opinions on Slavery in American Literature from after the American Revolution to the Civil War," written by Leola Long Davis. She will be remembered as the former chairman of the department of English, Lincoln high school, Dallas, Texas and the director of its colorful Purple Flash. At present she is a teacher of English at Womack high school, Longview, Texas. Her husband is L. B. "Swifty" Davis, prominent East Texas business man and mortician.

Hampton Administrator

Dr. Margaret Fisher Is Co-Author Of New Book

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute's director of student personnel services, Dr. Margaret B. Fisher, is the co-author of a new book, to be published this month, titled "College Education as Personal Development."

The book is based upon recent studies in learning theory and studies of the self-image. Co-author is Dr. Jeanne Noble of New York University and the publisher is Prentice-Hall.

ONE OF THE book's distinctive features, according to the publisher, is its use of the theory of stress as a basis for developing study habits and scholarly disciplines.

The authors' discussion of the nature and purposes of American colleges in a period of transition is designed to help students understand the meaning of a college education for their own self-development. College education is viewed as the student's first job in a broader intellectual enterprise.

Designed as college text, the book is to be used in courses dealing with attitudes and skills necessary for success in college. These would include such courses as psychology of adjustment or freshman orientation classes.

BEFORE she came to Hampton Institute, in 1958, to head the student personnel service areas and to serve as assistant to the president of the college, Dr. Fisher was dean of students and professor of education at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., beginning in 1955. She was director of student affairs and assistant professor in social work at the University of Buffalo from 1953-55.

From 1939 to 1950, she served the national YWCA in a number of positions in New York City, San Francisco, Oklahoma and Texas — the last three years as Southwest regional director of the college and university division.

A graduate of the University of Texas, Dr. Fisher received the M. A. in religious education from Teachers College, Columbia University. She earned the Ph. D. from Columbia University in the philosophical foundations of education.

SHE IS A member of the American Association of University Professors, Academy of Political Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, American Personnel and Guidance Association, Phi Beta Kappa and others.

DR. MARGARET FISHER
Co-Authors Book

26b 1960

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

LATE in June in 1865 the three of them returned to the plantation way out in the pine forests and swamps ten miles from the little town of Warren in eastern North Carolina. What they would find they didn't rightly know. Maybe Yankee soldiers had burned the big house down. Maybe Keg, the mulatto overseer, would have things in better shape than they feared. Two years had been a long time to be away in that rooming house down in Raleigh.

Now they would soon be back where they belonged: Miss Ellen, so frail and pretty with her white hair and her gentle confidence born of the fact that there had always been people to take care of her and keep the meanness of the world out of her sight; Lucy, her daughter-in-law, a widow, too, burdened with the knowledge that she had to take care of Miss Ellen as well as of her son; and the boy, Garrett, only 8 years old. They "were the ones who were left," thought Lucy.

How they fared during the first few months of their life back "home" is the story Ovid Williams Pierce has told in his beautiful and moving novel, "On a Lonesome Porch."*

A Move From Obscurity

It is seven years since the publication of Ovid Williams Pierce's first novel, "The Plantation." That, too, was a subtle, sad and lovely book; but a trifle too opaque in some of its ambiguities of style. Perhaps the long wait between books gave Mr. Pierce plenty of time to brood about the craft of fiction and to decide that lucidity is preferable to obscurity, no matter how critically fashionable. In any case, "On a Lonesome Porch" is as clear as spring water.

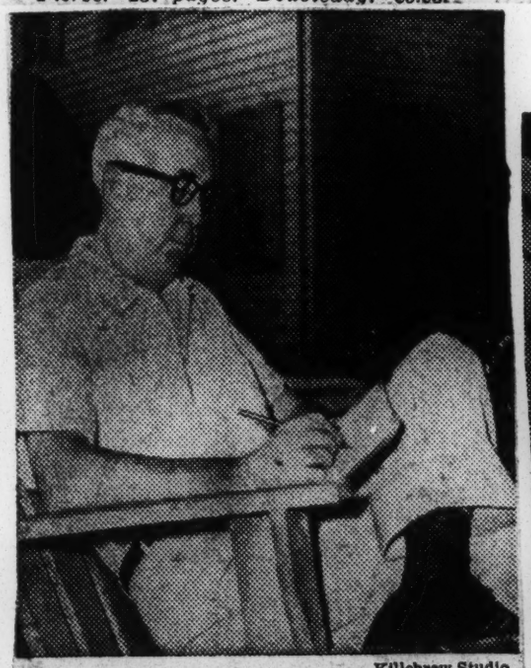
For sheer suggestiveness of style and limpid beauty of expression "On a Lonesome Porch" is remarkable. Each sentence, almost each word, of its tightly compressed and exquisitely wrought prose is charged with emotional tension. There is a meaning in every phrase and idea here beyond the explicit meaning of the words. Rarely do intangibles of thought and feeling seem to fill the very atmosphere of a book with so rich a fragrance. Without being a bit fancy, "On a Lonesome Porch" comes as close to true poetry as prose ever does.

Part of its poetry lies in the speech of its Negro characters, the few slaves who stayed on the plantation after most of them lit out on the freedom road. Mr. Pierce has an uncanny ear for the special rhythms and figures of speech of illiterate Negroes 100 years ago; or, perhaps, he has a wonderful faculty for imagining what that speech must have been like.

In essence "On a Lonesome Porch" is the story of Miss Ellen's belated achievement of maturity after a lifetime of prolonged childhood. Always she had been sheltered and protected. Always her menfolk had made the decisions and had done whatever worrying had to be done. Miss Ellen had "been born for another time," for a time of ordered grace and absolute security.

And now here she was back in the looted

*ON A LONESOME PORCH. By Ovid Williams Pierce. 237 pages. Doubleday. $3.95.



Killebrew Studio

Ovid Williams Pierce

house, the furniture wrecked, the windows broken, and "hants" and bats equally free to fly in and out. Weeds were everywhere in the lawns and gardens. A flood crept over the bottom lands. Who was to take charge? Who was to see that hard facts were faced? Obviously, Lucy had to, because for a long time she had been sparing Miss Ellen knowledge of everything unpleasant.

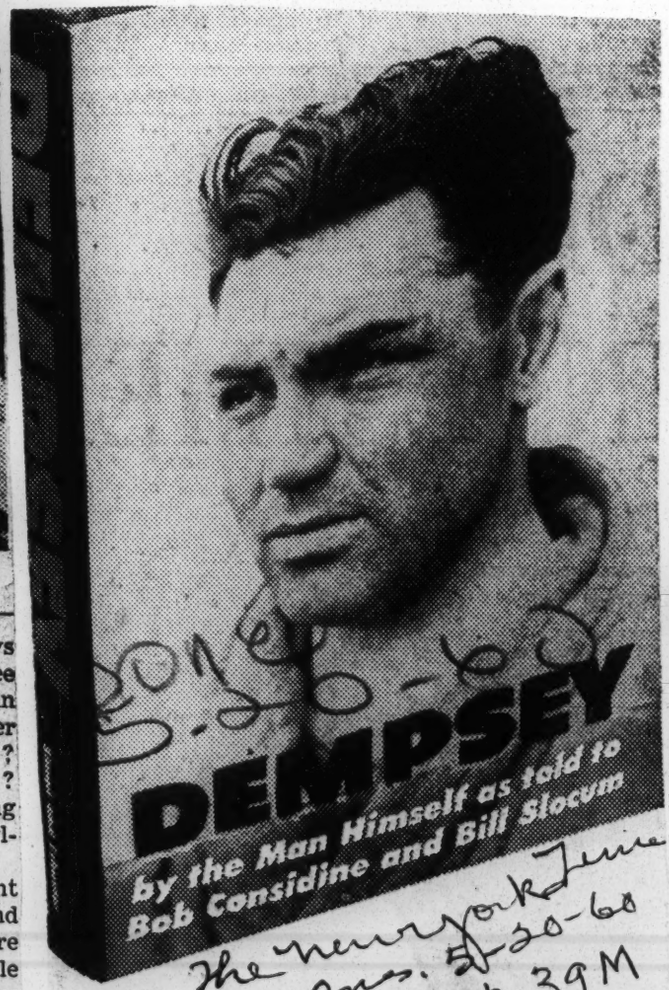
But the unpleasant kept marching right up to the lonely porch of the big house and thrusting itself into Miss Ellen's face. There was trouble among the Negroes. And trouble at the no 'count Claxtons, who had always counted on Miss Ellen to feed them and clothe them and to give them encouragement. And there was Lucy talking so solemnly to that stranger she had found to hire Negroes and sell woodlands. If Lucy should want to marry him what would become of little old Miss Ellen?

A Crisis Distilled

There is very little plot or exterior action in "On a Lonesome Porch" and very little need for them. What counts in these still and breathless pages is the urgency and immediate presence of a small crisis which was part of the huge crisis of the Old South's defeat and collapse into violent social change.

Change is always disturbing; sudden and violent change frightening. It was as disconcerting to the slaves who had chosen to remain as it was to the white people camping out in the big house. But someone had to cope and Lucy did. Only the natural world seemed unaffected by all the changes. Flood and drought, heat and summer lightning, the thick dark before moonrise, these were the same as always and Mr. Pierce describes them beautifully.

"The roofs of the cabins ahead held moonlight like a shining row of steppingstones. The moon barely escaped a rising wall of clouds. Lightning, still distant, was showing how far was the edge of the earth."



His life story—
No punches pulled.

In this book, for the first time, *everything* about Jack Dempsey.

He tells it himself: about the classic ***fights*** with Carpentier, Firpo, Tunney et al; about the ***one fighter he feared***—and the one he hated — and why; about Hollywood in the days before taxes, censors, reformers and sounds about the draft ***scandal*** that overnight turned public adulation into hatred; about the people he's known — ***royalty,*** big-time racketeers, movie idols, bank presidents, street walkers, bums; and the ***dogs*** (one — he was like a Great Dane only bigger — had to go through revolving doors on his hind legs); about his Mormon childhood, his managers, his ***three marriages,*** his disgraces, his triumphs.

The result: excitement, color and revelation. Dempsey's book is as direct and powerful as his punch. Inside story of a sport, an era and a man who rode them to the top. Don't miss it.

DEMPSEY
by the man himself
As told to Bob Considine and Bill Slocum
With 16 pages of photographs.
Just out. $3.95 SIMON AND SCHUSTER

Growing Pains in Dixie

SOUTHERN TRADITION AND REGIONAL PROGRESS. By William H. Nicholls. 201 pp. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $5.

By LOUIS D. RUBIN Jr.

WHILE the civil-rights battle has been going on in Congress and lunch-counter demonstrations have flared up in many Southern cities the real transaction in the South is being negotiated far less spectacularly and noisily, but with every bit as much significance for future life in the region. It is the change to industrialization, to urbanization, and the terms of exchange are often hazy indeed.

Despite gestures toward "our way of life," most Southerners want the South to become much more industrialized than it is, and the task for those who would attract factories becomes one not of persuading recalcitrant fellow-citizens that ranch houses and supermarkets are desirable but of showing them that in order to secure those things it is necessary to pay a price.

That is why William H. Nicholls' book on the South and its economic future comes at an opportune time, and deserves to be read by Southern business and professional men, journalists and educators — every Scutherner, indeed, who reads— for the closely reasoned, clearly written tract it is. It is one of the most important recent books about the South.

Mr. Nicholls, chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Vanderbilt, believes quite firmly, as most Southerners really do, that the solution for most of the South's ills is greater industrialization. Only, unlike many Southerners, he has an idea of the price that the South must pay for such industrialization.

HIS thesis is clear. He thinks the South needs industry in order to raise per-capita real income. Industrial-urban development of rural areas, he says, will result in higher productivity and higher income for agriculture. It will provide jobs for an under-employed farm population without forcing widespread changes in residence. It will keep community capital at home and attract increased investment from outside, making possible more adequate credit. It will improve local market conditions, supply much needed improvements in public services and raise rural standards of living.

To achieve these goals, he says, the South must divorce itself from its agrarian heritage, which, he thinks, inculcates a false and anachronistic love of the land, favors an unresponsible and careless individualism that causes poor schools and indifference to needed social reform, encourages narrow and unimaginative political leadership with a short-sighted disdain of healthy federalism, and nurtures an unhealthy, undemocratic caste system that impoverishes white and Negro alike.

Mr. Rubin is Associate Professor of English at Hollins College in Virginia.

Until the South faces up to the price and pays it, he declares, its drive for greater industrial development will be thwarted. Southern attempts to achieve industrial expansion while hanging onto traditional attitudes and institutions constitute an attempt to eat one's cake and have it too.

Now it seems to me that there is much in what Mr. Nicholls says; my quarrel is with his description of the price he would have the South pay. There is little doubt that if the South wishes industrial development it is going to have to pay a price. The recent lunch-counter incidents illustrate this clearly: if you give people an income sufficient to buy goods in department stores, you cannot then tell them that they must use only those facilities in the store that do not involve social implications.

Where he is wrong, I think, is in translating a program for progress into a revamping of personal, private attitudes. One can, after all, advocate every one of the social and economic reforms that Mr. Nicholls favors without discarding what the author accurately calls "a tradition of leisure." There is nothing in a "strong love of the land and outdoor life" that militates against healthy economic development. Indeed, if that development is as inevitable and as desirable as he thinks it is (and whether desirable, it certainly is inevitable), perhaps the South ought to do everything it can to retain at the same time an attitude which, as Mr. Nicholls remarks, can show "all of us how to use the fruits of economic progress, once achieved, as means to the more spiritual side of a good, full, and happy life."

If economic development and "a tradition of leisure" are at cross purposes, might not the South try to draw out of the tension between them a compromise that will make both more attractive? In other words, it may be that the price the author proposes that the South pay for its economic development is a little too high. Perhaps some bargaining might be in order after all.

Values

I FEEL that only a Southerner born and bred can fully appreciate the intensity of feeling with which most Southerners hunger for possessing the soil, love outdoor life, and appreciate leisure. That such agrarian values have persisted so long in the South in itself offers ample testimony to the slow if steady pace of the region's industrial-urban development.—"Southern Tradition and Regional Progress."

To the City Of Gold

DARK PILGRIM. By Frans Venter Translated by Gerald and Walter Gordon from the Afrikaans, "Swar Pelgrim." 255 pp. Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press. $3.50.

By JOHN BARKHAM

IN the flood of fiction which has poured out of South Africa on the theme of race relations, it is significant that no Afrikaaner's voice has been heard. Does this mean Afrikaans writers have evaded the issue? Not at all. In a literature that is vigorous and flourishing they have confronted apartheid, but in their own private language.

Since I happen to speak and write the language, I am able to testify to the high quantity and low quality of its current fiction. There is no Afrikaans writer comparable to Alan Paton, Nadine Gordimer, Dan Jacobson and Peter Abrahams, all of whom use English. This goes far to explain why so few Afrikaans novels have hitherto been translated into English.

Frans Venter's story, "Dark Pilgrim," however, enjoyed considerable success in its original form. It is a simple, seemingly artless tale of a young African's experience in the white man's city. I think it is a fair criticism to say that, if "Cry, the Beloved Country" had never been written, neither would this novel, for the two books are similar in theme, plot, mood and style.

Here again we have the unsophisticated African, Kolisile, who leaves his kraal in the veld for the city of gold, Johannesburg, to find his brother. The city is pictured as a place of evil for the black man, and Kolisile, like Bunyan's Christian, is faced with a succession of perils. He is attacked by a hound, robbed by a thief, seduced by a woman, routed by a flood, suborned into committing crime for his gangster brother, and finally deprived of a leg in a mine accident.

THE author himself makes no overt plea for apartheid, but the moral of his tale is plain enough: the white man's city is no place for a decent African. Kolisile is depicted as an honest, upright man debased by city-bred Africans, most of whom are either criminals or simpletons. All of the African characters, indeed, are shown as naïve, childlike or guileful creatures in need of direction, which is how most Afrikaaners look upon them. The writing is appropriately low-keyed—simple, poetic, unsubtle — to which the Afrikaans language is perfectly attuned.

The closest Venter comes to considering the basic question is in a conversation between two blacks. One argues: "The Good Book says we must work for the white man," to which the other replies: "The Good Book says also that we all created equal." The first retorts: "We are all born equal, but we do not grow up the same." In like fashion, Kolisile, after the rude buffetings of the city, yearns for his rustic homeland, realizing that "he was not made for these things of the city."

This, in a nutshell, is the doctrine of arrested tribalism, which forms an integral part of apartheid. Africans not actually needed for the white man's work must return to their tribal ways in segregated "Bantustans." Venter's entire book is aimed to point this moral.

If the problem be this simple, why the conflict between black and white in South Africa? Venter makes one of his characters say: "We do not know as much as the white man, that is why we cannot become master. We make the bricks but the white man builds the house.' The fact is that while none of the Africans in this story is capable of building a house, their real-life counterparts throughout Africa, and in South Africa itself, are able—and determined —to build their own houses.

The translation by Gerald and Walter Gordon captures much of the lyric simplicity of the Afrikaans.

26b 1960

Book Review

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Former Bus Boycotter Says $100,000 Missing

THE MONTGOMERY STORY: The Unhappy Effects of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. By Uriah J. Fields. 87 pp. Exposition Press. $2.75.

Jan. 1-7-60

THIS is the plaint of one who began as an inflamed boycott percussionist—along with King, Abernathy and the others—and ended, if I read him right, a bitter and even spiteful man.

The author is the Rev. Uriah J. Fields, pastor of the Bell Street Baptist Church, and this book is presented as a chronicle of his disenchantment with the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA).

Fields was the first secretary of the MIA and "narrowly missed being elected president." That office went to M. L. King, who Fields describes as "an ordinary young man who by chance was placed in a position where he could make his views known," and one who had "hardly impressed anybody very much" at the time of the boycott.

Another MIA officer was Ralph D. Abernathy — "a young man who seemed to have had ambitions that outweighed his disciplined abilities."

RESENTMENT OF KING

It is clear that Fields resented King's advancement; still he remained a particularly truculent officer of the MIA until June, 1956, and boasts that he was described, as a result of his testimony in King's trial, as a "most recalcitrant witness."

Then, "selfishness, exploitation and misuse of money became so great that I could no longer hold my peace." Fields quit the MIA.

He didn't like the MIA's way of scheduling speakers, sending its big names to the big cities where there were big fees, sending the others to tank towns. (Presumably Fields was in the latter group, though he does mention speaking once in Philadelphia.)

He didn't like the fact that "some persons" were becoming "financially secure" as a result of boycott contributions. Fields says "approximately $100,000" contributed to the MIA cannot be accounted for, "while another $100,000 are presently, presumably, deposited in banks in several states."

HEROIC AND COMMUNISTIC

Fields' book suffers from an erratic and often contradictory story line. For instance, on Pg. 27, he describes the boycott masses as heroic victims of discrimination who "joined hand in hand and heart in heart and rallied to the cause." Again, on Pg. 28, Fields notes that "95% of the participating Negro population acted solely on their emotions rather than out of reason . . . They were controlled by rumor, which would lead them to be subjected to ridicule and possible rejection unless they followed the bosses . . . Thus there was a unity not founded on the principle of democracy, but of communism."

Fields never admits that the idea of the boycott or his part in fomenting it were wrong. The reason he quit, he emphasizes, was because of the leadership. Yet you find him midway in the book describing the boycott itself as a "damnable catastrophe" that will result in "the retardation of progress in race relations and [cause] yet unborn generations to rise up and curse their elders of this very day." When did he reach this conclusion?

ABSENCE OF PROOF

Fields' book could have been a strong one had he brought some new proof to support the charges against his erstwhile co-incendiaries. But if Fields knows where the money went, he doesn't name names or amounts. You get the impression that all he knows for certain is that *he* didn't get any of it.

In one respect, the experiences of Fields and his competitor, King, were similar.

You will remember that King once had a conversation with the Lord in his (King's) kitchen.

Fields relates that *he* asked the Lord for a sign so as to know whether he (Fields) should resign from the MIA. Whereupon, Fields stood "on air two feet from the earth for two minutes"—a feat that prompted one irreverent critic of Fields to describe him as an "agitator turned levitator."

—TOM JOHNSON.

Spelman Prof Writes Book On LaGuardia

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

ATLANTA, Ga. — "LaGuardia in Congress," a new book written by Howard Zinn, chairman of the department of History and Social Science at Spelman College, has been published by Cornell University Press in its 90th anniversary year for the American Historical Association. The book won for Dr. Zinn the Beveridge Award Honorable Mention for 1958.

In doing research for the book on Fiorello LaGuardia who won fame as the Mayor of New York City, Dr. Zinn made use of the personal papers and files of LaGuardia and talked with his widow, Mrs. LaGuardia. According to Dr. Zinn, Mrs. LaGuardia expressed the belief that the period during the twenties and early thirties when LaGuardia represented the 20th Congressional District of the metropolis in time will prove to be the most important in his life. This district is known as East Harlem and extends from Fifth Ave. to the East River between 99th and 120th Sts.

The author was born and brought up in a New York tenement district during the time when LaGuardia was in Congress.

New book delves into race problem

The Ohio-Age
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — "The Search for America," a new book compiled by 16 authorities, devotes three of its chapters to the race problem.

The reason the problem is discussed in three chapters, explains Huston Smith who edited the book, is that our feelings as a nation differ so sharply regarding it that no single statement could do it justice.

Harry Ashmore, former executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, presents the case for racial concord; Harry Simmons of the Citizens Council presents the view for segregation and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt speaks for world unity.

'Scourge of the South' Is Well Researched

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

THADDEUS STEVENS: Scourge of the South. By Fawn M. Brodie. W. W. Norton & Co. New York. 374 pages. $7.50.

Jun. 2-21-60 P. 2E

Reviewed by
NORMAN SHAVIN

Clubfooted Thaddeus Stevens, a lonely man, father of the 14th Amendment and a figure who fought for justice between man and man, is accorded a somewhat sympathetic, but certainly enlightening treatment in Miss Brodie's study of the man-in-history.

Stevens, known as the chief architect of post-Civil War reconstruction, was as much hated as feared. He himself, often a "loner," had a great capacity for hatred. Ambitious, he survived gossip about his involvement with his mulatto housekeeper to rise to political heights.

The sum of his career may be captured in Miss Brodie's belief that Stevens today is "for the American Negro a hero second only to Lincoln and for the Southern white man the most hated statesman in American history."

IT WAS IN 1865, eight months after Appomattox, that Stevens said: "If we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our national sin, to teach us to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father."

Stevens' life is largely a pursuit of this justice. The bulk of his estate was to go to his nephew with the understanding that he give up alcohol. If not, the estate was to be sold to endow an orphanage open to all children of all colors and creeds.

"All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table."

This, too, was Thaddeus Stevens. And Miss Brodie's carefully researched book, regardless of personal feeling about her subject, thus becomes timely again.

Book Published On Negro History

The Pittsburgh Courier

LOS ANGELES—On the eve of Negro History Week, Feb. 7-14, the ABC Picture Book of Eminent Negroes, past and present, is being acclaimed by everyone from top Government officials to the man on the street.

Chock-full of educational and inspirational material, the ABC Book was called by one critic "the book you can't afford not to have."

Improves With Age

The Afro-American

Birthdays of George Washington, Abe Lincoln, Frederick Douglass of Maryland and Richard Allen of Philadelphia are celebrated in February.

Timely, therefore, is George Singleton's biography of Bishop Allen, founder and first Bishop of the AME Church now on sale at book stores on Allen's 200th birthday, February 14th. Price $1.50. Jan-Feb. p. 4.

There is little new in the Singleton story of the first colored bishop ordained in the United States, that has not been told more fully in Dr. Charles Wesley's excellent biography of Bishop Allen, or in Bishop James A. Handy's "Scraps Of African - American Episcopal History."

Although the author copyrighted his book with the exception of the last three pages the whole Allen narrative appears in "The History of the AME Church" by Bishop James A. Handy, published in 1896, but not copyrighted.

But a story like Bishop Allen's refusal to accept back seats in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; his experiences in setting up his own colored denomination, and adding to it church after church, despite the most vigorous opposition of white Methodists, is a story which improves with age.

It is a narrative not alone for African Methodists, but for all who love faith, dignity and courage.

The picture of the devout Bishop Allen walking out of the St. George Church, when its trustees said colored and white could not pray on their knees at the same time, is priceless.

Incidentally, those who do not know the title historically applied to our people will find it in this 98-page biography of Bishop Allen.

Bishop Allen said we are "people of color," "colored people," "men of color," and "women of color."

He uses the word "colored people" 27 times in this short manuscript, and "Negro" only once. That once was when Bishop Allen was quoting the derisive statement of a white man.

In the title of the new African Methodist Episcopalian denomination, which has grown from 15 to a million members, Bishop Allen made the first word "African."

The evidence is fairly clear from the writings of America's first colored minister and bishop, that our fathers wanted and expected to be called colored or "people of color" and never "Negro."

MARY CHURCH TERRELL WON HER LAST FIGHT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—"Mary Church Terrell .... Respectable Person" by Gladys Byram Shepperd. Human Relations Press of Baltimore, Md., $4.50.

(Reviewed by Thaddeus T. Stokes, editor of the Memphis World).

Mary Church Terrell was a courageous, indomitable woman who early in life assumed the almost unsurmountable job of creating respect to deserving Negro people in all America. However, she used Washington, D. C. as her target area.

Born to a Memphis, Tenn. family of relative plenty, she was given the benefit of a college education at Oberlin, Ohio in 1884, when few woman were availed of higher education.

Mary Church Terrell went to Washington to accept a job as a public school teacher as means of a livelihood. She also accepted another job, without pay — battling forever the evils of racial discrimination. This job took her to many cities in the United States on lecturing tours on political trips. She also became a great organizer of people and ideas.

Perhaps Mary Church Terrell will be remembered for her most gallant fight, which came in the twilight of her life. That was the fight to have the "Lost Laws of 1872-73" enacted, which effected desegregation of stores, restaurants, theatres and other public facilities in the nation's capital.

Gladys Byram Shepperd's treatment of Mary Church Terrell's life cannot be considered complete. However, it is interesting. It cannot be considered a highly literary treatise. Nor can it be considered a chronological treatment of the dynamic life of Mary Church Terrell. Rather, the book gives excerpts from the effervescent life of a woman whose life dedication was to win equality in freedom, total citizenship and respectiability for her people — the American Negro.

"Mary Church Terrell .... Respectable Person," should be read in order that a bird's eye view can be obtained of the indomintable spirit of a dedicated woman.

Negro Writers View Lag in Their Literature

By Thomas Wolfe
Staff Reporter

In stirring times inspire stirring books, ran the argument, then the Negro's post-war fight for desegregation should have the bookshelves of America fairly atremble with stirring books by Negroes.

Yet as a group of Negro critics, literary historians and authors met recently at Howard University, they agreed that if a Negro literary renaissance is coming at all, it is running awfully late.

And they asked: Are Negro writers "passing psychologically"?

The Negro who "passes" is usually a person so light-skinned he can take up a new life in a white community. In the community of the mind, argued Negro novelist Julian Mayfield at Howard last week, all a Negro writer needs in order to pass is an overfervent desire to be accepted—especially by white publishers and motion picture producers.

Novelist Mayfield, born and reared in Washington's Southeast, has published two books about life in Harlem, "The Hit" (1957) and "The Long Night" (1958), and has a third novel, "The Great Parade," slated for publication in the fall.

Since the Negro novelist is as conscious as any other novelist of the need to draw upon his own experience, said Mayfield, "he is faced with an insoluble dilemma—a pressure from all sides to direct his work into the 'mainstream of American literature'."

What this really amounts to, he said, is an injunction: Don't confine your work to Negro themes.

Mayfield said he was as excited as any first novelist when moviemakers showed an interest in "The Hit" until they pulled the string: "Now there's just one thing. Your main character—does he really have to be a Negro?"

O'Casey, Faulkner Cited

Counters Mayfield: "No one accuses Sean O'Casey of being narrow for writing almost exclusively about the Irish. No one accuses Faulkner of being narrow for confining his material to an isolated, backwoods county."

But other Negro writers, said Mayfield, do not feel so strongly about the validity of Negro themes: "Even before we fully accomplish integration, there begins to take place the integration of the Negro personality with the white personality."

Negro writers who gravitate to New York tend to get caught in a social spin that strips them of their old ideas, dilutes their emotions and offers nothing in return, said Mayfield.

"If the novelist has written three or four books that are well known, he is instantly picked up by a circuit, and if you've been on that circuit, your ideas change, and there is a tendency to separate yourself from the background that gave you your materials."

Intellectual Crowd

Comprising the "circuit," he said, is "the intellectual crowd that revolves about the theater and the entertainment world."

"Nobody there is interested in anything vital anymore. They have no ideas."

The Howard group, meeting informally as "the friends of books" to discuss Negro literature, included Dorothy Porter, curator of Howard's Moorland collection.

Said she of the literary renaissance that has yet to come: "I'm afraid that the Negro is not writing today regardless of theme or materials. I really have a hard time finding books by Negros. White undergraduate and graduate students are beginning to write serious papers about Negro authors. They're amazed to find so much of the material still unused. I have a difficult time explaning to them why Negro writers are not writing about Negros."

Views and Reviews

FOR THE PAST several weeks I have been browsing through "The Dairies of Lord Lugard," edited by Margery Perham (Northwestern University Press, three volumes, $20 a set, $7.50 per volume). These diaries cover the period from November 1889 to August, 1892, and were intended for private and confidential record. Entries were made night by night at the end of long gruelling days of marching in East Africa, and the record was not intended for public consumption. Lugard is known as soldier, statesman and explorer. Born in India in 1858, where his father was a missionary, educated in England and later soldiering in India he went to Africa 15 years after Livingstone, at a time when London officials were reluctant to take on the responsibilities of colonial rule. The last of the great explorers, Lugard won out against the slavers in East Africa, and first traversed the continent from London to the Zambesi's mouth. He was the innovator of Indirect Rule which became the pattern of British colonial government until recently.

Mr. Schuyler

■

THERE WERE no African annexations by European powers before 1880, the Germans being the first. Britain reluctantly agreed to it only in 1886. Christianity and Islam were in competition in the area, and although the Sultan of Zanzibar signed a treaty in 1873 to end his slave-trading which decimated the black population, smuggling of slaves continued. With the coming of the British and Germans, missionaries moved in and educated the free slaves. Parenthetically, it is interesting to note that Britain was equally uninterested in assuming colonial rule in the Gold Coast (Ghana) and Nigeria, but did so for the same humanitarian reason, albeit Britons on the scene favored taking over.

The virtue of this day-by-day diary is that we see a picture of Kenya and Uganda as they actually were and not as many

The truth falls considerably in between. Apparently, the British did more for Africans than desertions of soldiers and carriers, dangers from man and beast, but always determination to press forward in the service of the Imperial British. Lugard served in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, raised the West African Frontier Force as Commissioner of the Nigerian hinterland, became Governor-General of the Cameroons, retiring from the Colonial Service in 1919. After that he wrote his famous book, "The Dual Mandate."

As necessary background material in the study of African history, Lord Frederick D. Lugard's diaries should be widely read.

ONE GETS a strong sense of the difficulties of travel, camping, eating and even getting drinking water. Fascinating are the notes on the area visited, the engagements

It is a narrative not alone for African Methodists, but for all who love faith, dignity and courage.

The picture of the devout Bishop Allen walking out of the St. George Church, when its trustees said colored and white could not pray on their knees at the same time, is priceless.

Incidentally, those who do not know the title historically applied to our people will find it in this 98-page biography of Bishop Allen.

Bishop Allen said we are "people of color," "colored people," "men of color," and "women of color."

He uses the word "colored people" 27 times in this short manuscript, and "Negro" only once. That once was when Bishop Allen was quoting the derisive statement of a white man.

In the title of the new African Methodist Episcopalian denomination, which has grown from 15 to a million members, Bishop Allen made the first word "African."

The evidence is fairly clear from the writings of America's first colored minister and bishop, that our fathers wanted and expected to be called colored or "people of color," and never "Negro."

MARY CHURCH TERRELL WON HER LAST FIGHT

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — "Mary Church Terrell . . . Respectable Person" by Gladys Byram Shepperd, Human Relations Press of Baltimore, Md., $4.50.

(Reviewed by Thaddeus T. Stokes, editor of the Memphis World).

Mary Church Terrell was a courageous, indomitable woman who early in life assumed the almost unsurmountable job of creating respect to deserving Negro people in all America. However, she used Washington, D. C. as her target area.

Born to a Memphis, Tenn. family of relative plenty, she was given the benefit of a college education at Oberlin, Ohio in 1884, when few woman were availed of higher education.

Mary Church Terrell went to Washington to accept a job as a public school teacher as means of a livelihood. She also accepted another job, without pay — battling forever the evils of racial discrimination. This job took her to many cities in the United States on lecturing tours on political trips. She also became a great organizer of people and ideas.

Perhaps Mary Church Terrell will be remembered for her most gallant fight, which came in the twilight of her life. That was the fight to have the "Lost Laws of 1872-73" enacted, which effected desegregation of stores, restaurants, theaters and other public facilities in the nation's capital.

Gladys Byram Shepperd's treatment of Mary Church Terrell's life cannot be considered complete. However, it is interesting. It cannot be considered a highly literary treatise. Nor can it be considered a chronological treatment of the dynamic life of Mary Church Terrell. Rather, the book gives excerpts from the effervescent life of a woman whose life dedication was to win equality in freedom, total citizenship and respectability for her people — the American Negro.

"Mary Church Terrell . . . Respectable Person," should be read in order that a bird's eye view can be obtained of the indomitable spirit of a dedicated woman.

Negro Writers In the Spotlight

By Thomas Wylie
Staff Reporter

If spring times inspire stirring books, ran the argument, then the Negro's post-war fight for desegregation should have the bookshelves of America fairly atremble with stirring books by Negro writers.

Yet as a group of Negro critics, literary historians and authors met recently at Howard University, they to agreed that if a Negro literary renaissance is coming at all, it is running awfully late.

And they asked: Are Negro writers "passing" psychologically?

The Negro who "passes" is the usually a person so light-skinned he can take up a new life in a white community. In the community of the mind, is argued Negro novelist Julian Mayfield at Howard last week, all a Negro writer needs in order to pass is an overfervent desire to be accepted—especially by white publishers and motion picture producers.

Novelist Mayfield, born and reared in Washington's Southeast, has published two books about life in Harlem, "The Hit" (1957) and "The Long Night" (1958), and has a third novel, "The Great Parade," slated for publication in the fall.

Since the Negro novelist is as conscious as any other novelist of the need to draw upon his own experience, said Mayfield, "he is faced with an insoluble dilemma—a pressure from all sides to direct his work into the 'mainstream of American literature'."

What this really amounts to, he said, is an injunction: Don't confine your work to Negro themes.

Mayfield said he was as excited as any first novelist when moviemakers showed an interest in "The Hit" until they pulled the string: "Now there's just one thing. Your main character—does he really have to be a Negro?"

O'Casey, Faulkner Cited

Counters Mayfield: "No one accuses Sean O'Casey of being narrow for writing almost exclusively about the Irish. No one accuses Faulkner of being narrow for confining his material to an isolated, backwoods county."

But other Negro writers, said Mayfield, do not feel so strongly about the validity of Negro themes: "Even before we fully accomplish integration, there begins to take place the integration of the Negro personality with the white personality."

Negro writers who gravitate to New York tend to get caught in a social spin that strips them of their old ideas. dilutes their emotions and offers nothing in return, said Mayfield.

"If the novelist has written three or four books that are well known, he is instantly picked up by a circuit, and if you've been on that circuit, your ideas change, and there is a tendency to separate yourself from the background that gave you your materials."

Intellectual Crowd

Comprising the "circuit," he said, is "the intellectual crowd that revolves about the theater and the entertainment world."

"Nobody there is interested in anything vital anymore. They have no ideas."

The Howard group, meeting informally as "the friends of books" to discuss Negro literature, included Dorothy Porter, curator of Howard's Moorland collection.

Said she of the literary renaissance that has yet to come: "I'm afraid that the Negro is not writing today regardless of theme or materials. I really have a hard time finding books by Negros. White undergraduate and graduate students are beginning to write serious papers about Negro authors. They're amazed to find so much of the material still unused. I have a difficult time explaning to them why Negro writers are not writing about Negros."

Views and Reviews

Lugard's Diaries

FOR THE past several weeks I have been browsing with stirring books by Negro writers. Yet as a group of Negro critics, literary historians and authors met recently at Howard University, they to agreed that if a Negro literary renaissance is coming at all, it is running awfully late.

And they asked: Are Negro writers "passing" psychologically?

The Negro who "passes" is the usually a person so light-skinned he can take up a new life in a white community. In the community of the mind, is argued Negro novelist Julian Mayfield at Howard last week, all a Negro writer needs in order to pass is an overfervent desire to be accepted—especially by white publishers and motion picture producers.

Novelist Mayfield, born and reared in Washington's Southeast, has published two books about life in Harlem, "The Hit" (1957) and "The Long Night" (1958), and has a third novel, "The Great Parade," slated for publication in the fall.

Since the Negro novelist is as conscious as any other novelist of the need to draw upon his own experience, said Mayfield, "he is faced with an insoluble dilemma—a pressure from all sides to direct his work into the 'mainstream of American literature'."

What this really amounts to, he said, is an injunction: Don't confine your work to Negro themes.

Mayfield said he was as excited as any first novelist when moviemakers showed an interest in "The Hit" until they pulled the string: "Now there's just one thing. Your main character—does he really have to be a Negro?"

O'Casey, Faulkner Cited

Counters Mayfield: "No one accuses Sean O'Casey of being narrow for writing almost exclusively about the Irish. No one accuses Faulk-

Views and Reviews

Lugard's Diaries

FOR THE past several weeks I have been browsing with stirring books by Negro writers. Yet as a group of Negro critics, literary historians and authors met recently at Howard University, they to agreed that if a Negro literary renaissance is coming at all, it is running awfully late.

And they asked: Are Negro writers "passing" psychologically?

The Negro who "passes" is the usually a person so light-skinned he can take up a new life in a white community. In the community of the mind, is argued Negro novelist Julian Mayfield at Howard last week, all a Negro writer needs in order to pass is an overfervent desire to be accepted—especially by white publishers and motion picture producers.

Novelist Mayfield, born and reared in Washington's Southeast, has published two books about life in Harlem, "The Hit" (1957) and "The Long Night" (1958), and has a third novel, "The Great Parade," slated for publication in the fall.

Since the Negro novelist is as conscious as any other novelist of the need to draw upon his own experience, said Mayfield, "he is faced with an insoluble dilemma—a pressure from all sides to direct his work into the 'mainstream of American literature'."

What this really amounts to, he said, is an injunction: Don't confine your work to Negro themes.

Mayfield said he was as excited as any first novelist when moviemakers showed an interest in "The Hit" until they pulled the string: "Now there's just one thing. Your main character—does he really have to be a Negro?"

O'Casey, Faulkner Cited

Counters Mayfield: "No one accuses Sean O'Casey of being narrow for writing almost exclusively about the Irish. No one accuses Faulk-

Mr. Schuyler

ner of being narrow for confining his material to an isolated, backwoods county."

But other Negro writers, said Mayfield, do not feel so strongly about the validity of Negro themes: "Even before we fully accomplish integration, there begins to take place the integration of the Negro personality with the white personality."

Negro writers who gravitate to New York tend to get caught in a social spin that strips them of their old ideas. dilutes their emotions and offers nothing in return, said Mayfield.

"If the novelist has written three or four books that are well known, he is instantly picked up by a circuit, and if you've been on that circuit, your ideas change, and there is a tendency to separate yourself from the background that gave you your materials."

Intellectual Crowd

Comprising the "circuit," he said, is "the intellectual crowd that revolves about the theater and the entertainment world."

"Nobody there is interested in anything vital anymore. They have no ideas."

The Howard group, meeting informally as "the friends of books" to discuss Negro literature, included Dorothy Porter, curator of Howard's Moorland collection.

Said she of the literary renaissance that has yet to come: "I'm afraid that the Negro is not writing today regardless of theme or materials. I really have a hard time finding books by Negros. White undergraduate and graduate students are beginning to write serious papers about Negro authors. They're amazed to find so much of the material still unused. I have a difficult time explaning to them why Negro writers are not writing about Negros."

Negro Writers In Their Literature

Views and Reviews

Lugard's Diaries

FOR THE past several weeks I have been browsing with stirring books by Negro writers. Yet as a group of Negro critics, literary historians and authors met recently at Howard University, they to agreed that if a Negro literary renaissance is coming at all, it is running awfully late.

And they asked: Are Negro writers "passing" psychologically?

The Negro who "passes" is the usually a person so light-skinned he can take up a new life in a white community. In the community of the mind, is argued Negro novelist Julian Mayfield at Howard last week, all a Negro writer needs in order to pass is an overfervent desire to be accepted—especially by white publishers and motion picture producers.

Novelist Mayfield, born and reared in Washington's Southeast, has published two books about life in Harlem, "The Hit" (1957) and "The Long Night" (1958), and has a third novel, "The Great Parade," slated for publication in the fall.

Since the Negro novelist is as conscious as any other novelist of the need to draw upon his own experience, said Mayfield, "he is faced with an insoluble dilemma—a pressure from all sides to direct his work into the 'mainstream of American literature'."

What this really amounts to, he said, is an injunction: Don't confine your work to Negro themes.

Mayfield said he was as excited as any first novelist when moviemakers showed an interest in "The Hit" until they pulled the string: "Now there's just one thing. Your main character—does he really have to be a Negro?"

O'Casey, Faulkner Cited

Counters Mayfield: "No one accuses Sean O'Casey of being narrow for writing almost exclusively about the Irish. No one accuses Faulk-

Mr. Schuyler

ner of being narrow for confining his material to an isolated, backwoods county."

But other Negro writers, said Mayfield, do not feel so strongly about the validity of Negro themes: "Even before we fully accomplish integration, there begins to take place the integration of the Negro personality with the white personality."

Negro writers who gravitate to New York tend to get caught in a social spin that strips them of their old ideas. dilutes their emotions and offers nothing in return, said Mayfield.

"If the novelist has written three or four books that are well known, he is instantly picked up by a circuit, and if you've been on that circuit, your ideas change, and there is a tendency to separate yourself from the background that gave you your materials."

Intellectual Crowd

Comprising the "circuit," he said, is "the intellectual crowd that revolves about the theater and the entertainment world."

"Nobody there is interested in anything vital anymore. They have no ideas."

The Howard group, meeting informally as "the friends of books" to discuss Negro literature, included Dorothy Porter, curator of Howard's Moorland collection.

Said she of the literary renaissance that has yet to come: "I'm afraid that the Negro is not writing today regardless of theme or materials. I really have a hard time finding books by Negros. White undergraduate and graduate students are beginning to write serious papers about Negro authors. They're amazed to find so much of the material still unused. I have a difficult time explaning to them why Negro writers are not writing about Negros."

#

26b 1960

Georgia Business

The Atlanta Constitution

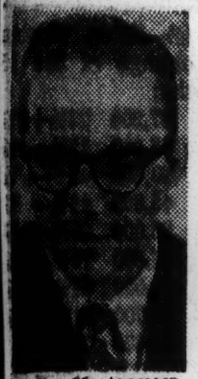
Dixie Must Defeat Tradition to Keep Growing

Atlanta, Ga.

By JIM MONTGOMERY

"IF a majority of Southerners want AS THEIR FOREMOST OBJECTIVE to achieve higher per-capita incomes, what are the barriers to and means of attaining this social end?"

This question, fundamental to the South's economic development, has been carefully side-stepped or minimized in the intemperate political pronouncements on the fate of public schools in Georgia and a few other Deep South states.



Jim Montgomery

But because the answer defines a clear-cut choice between tradition and economic progress—a choice the people of these states must sooner or later make—the politicians will not be able to evade the question indefinitely.

It was given articulate expression by Dr. William H. Nicholls, chairman of Vanderbilt University's Department of Economics and Business Administration, at the Southern Economic Assn.'s last annual meeting.

His presidential address, "Southern Tradition and Regional Economic Progress," was reprinted in the January issue of The Southern Economic Journal.

It is especially pertinent at this time, not only because of the imminent crisis facing Georgia's schools, but also in light of this week's report by the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank on the status of the Southeast's handicap in per capita income as compared with the national average.

Briefly summarized, the report by Dr. Charles Taylor, bank economist, showed:

1. Per capita incomes in the Southeast last year reached 74 per cent of the national average, which means the region has taken more than one generation to close slightly less than half the gap that existed when the South was viewed as the nation's number one economic problem.

2. The region's per capita income will reach only 77.4 per cent of the national average by 1970 IF it continues to increase in proportion to the nation's as it did in the past 10 years.

So progress is indicated—but not at an overly encouraging rate.

And that is why Dr. Nicholls' question and further discussion regarding barriers to and attainment of higher per capita incomes cannot be entirely evaded or ignored.

Here, then, are the relevant highlights of this Southern economist's enlightened analysis of "Southern Tradition and Regional Economic Progress:"

"The South has been poor for a century. Relative to the rest of the nation, it is still poor today.

"To be sure, the South has made considerable economic progress, but in doing so it has held with surprising tenacity to traditional values.

"In some degree, the South has been traditional because it was poor. At the same time, it has also remained poor in part because it was traditional."

Noting that economists interested in economic development cannot avoid concerning themselves with non-economic factors, Dr. Nicholls continues:

"I have become very much aware of the extent to which certain peculiar non-economic factors in the Southern tradition have offered formidable barriers to the material progress of the region and which, if ignored or unrevised, will continue to do so.

"Insofar as the New South has made material progress, it has done so IN SPITE OF strongly inhibiting social, political, psychological, and philosophical elements in the Old South's cultural heritage.

"If the transition from the Old South to the New South is to be completed, many of those still-strong qualities of mind and spirit which have made the South distinctive must largely disappear."

As the five principal "elements in the Southern tradition which have seriously impeded its economic progress," he lists "(1) the dominance of agrarian values, (2) the rigidity of the social structure, (3) the undemocratic political structure, (4) the weakness of social responsibility, and (5) conformity of thought and behavior."

There is not room here to show how these elements of tradition hamper economic progress, as explained by Dr. Nicholls in his address and since developed even more fully in his book, "Southern Tradition and Regional Economic Progress," to be published within a month or so by the University of North Carolina Press.

Note, however, his emphasis that "as an economist I cannot appropriately say that Southerners OUGHT TO want higher per capita real incomes, or that they OUGHT NOT give the non-economic elements of the Southern tradition a higher priority than material progress.

"But it is unrealistic to argue . . . that the South can somehow eat its cake and at least have bread too.

"Rather, the social scientist can appropriately insist that the South cannot have it both ways, that fundamentally a choice between the value of agrarianism and industrialism—however painful and unpleasant it may be—must be made."

Dr. Nicholls asserts that "the South must choose between Tradition and Progress" because the essential elements of Southern tradition "are irreconcilably at war with regional economic progress."

As to whether achievement of higher per capita incomes is the foremost objective of a majority of Southerners, he says frankly:

"I don't know; but Southern politicians, whose job it is to assess majority opinions, ought to know. Like their constituents, however, most politicians are confused.

"Certainly there is considerable evidence that Southerners do want more industrialization, which most economists agree is the factor essential to further progress.

"But few Southerners have yet faced up to the question as to whether they want industrialization badly enough to give up firmly held Southern traditions which are inconsistent with it. And fewer politicians have yet had the foresight or the courage to make clear to their constituents that a fundamental choice between Southern economic development and cherished traditions must be made.

"If most Southern states today stand at the crossroads between Tradition and Progress, their choice may be the wiser because of the increasingly strong evidence that Arkansas took the wrong turn."

Except for the apparent choice of Progress in Tennessee and North Carolina, and probably in Florida and Virginia, he adds:

"Most political leaders in the Deep South appear to have chosen Tradition—a choice epitomized by the vow of Gov. Vandiver of Georgia that 'There will be no mixing in the classrooms come hell or high water'—although they may still be under the false illusion that Tradition and Progress are not irreconcilable."

Meanwhile, according to Dr. Nicholls, "the South has been choosing Progress over Tradition almost in spite of itself, and has done it so gradually as to be largely unaware of what was happening.

"However, Progress by drift is at best bound to be slow enough and, unless the South faces the conflicts between Tradition and Progress squarely and realistically, its stubborn and recently intensified adherence to Tradition may well slow Progress to a snail's pace at the very time when its rapid acceleration might normally have been expected.

"If Southern political leadership allows the closing of its hard-won and priceless public-school systems, the breakdown of law and order and freedom of discussion, the continued virtual disenfranchisement of its more moderate and liberal urban sector, and the destruction of its rising state universities, Southern economic development for whites and Negroes alike can easily be set back by half a century."

Harvard to republish Fred Douglass' book

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

"The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass" will be republished by the Harvard University press. Arranging the publication will be the John Harard Library, Dr. Howard Mumford Jones, director.

Dr. Benjamin Quarles will edit the republished book.

Mr. Douglass' book describes his fight for the abolition of slavery. It also described in detail his impressions of Abraham Lincoln, his cabinet, and Gen. U.S. Grant, the first commander to use colored troops.

* * *

ONE HIGHLIGHT of the book is Mr. Douglass' evaluation of the Emancipation Proclamation:

"It was thoughtful, cautious and well guarded at all parts. While he (Lincoln) hated slavery and really desired its destruction he always proceeded against it in a manner the least likely to shock or drive from him any who were truly in sympathy with the preservation of the Union, but who were not friendly to emancipation.

"His wisdom and moderation at this point were for a season, useful to the loyal cause in the border states, but it may be fairly questioned whether it did not chill the union ardor of the loyal cause in the north in some degree, and diminish rather than increase the sum of power against the rebellion."

MISS PHILLIPA SCHUYLER

Book, album released by Miss Schuyler

NEW YORK — Miss Phillipa Schuyler concert pianist who made a tour around the world in 1959 performing on five continents, will have a book and an album of folk music out this month.

Her book "Adventures in Black and White" gives an account of her experiences in 60 countries.

Deems Taylor, dean of American musicians, has written the preface for the book.

Miss Schuyler's album titled "Pianologue" included folk music from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, South America and Medieval Europe.

As Red Boss Hall Sees South

Gus Hall, new head of the Communist Party of the U. S. has printed his recent convention address in *Political Affairs*, a Communist monthly booklet.

In his comment, full of expectable Red gibberish, he takes note of the South, to wit:

"An imperative task is to make the Dixiecrats a major target of attack, to expose and isolate them and to defeat their reactionary Republican and Democratic Party allies in the North. In the Democratic Party, in the labor unions and Negro people's organizations, and in all organizations that support the Democratic Party, the demand often said by liberal forces should be pressed with full force today, namely to *oust the Dixiecrats from the Democratic Party.*" The italics are Hall's.

What Southern groups may do at Los Angeles, it is obvious, is of interest to the Communists. The South wants a maximum of freedom for maneuver at the convention. But on the basis of Hall's remarks it seems pretty evident that the Reds would welcome a Dixie walkout.

It is something to think about.

Hall . . . 'Oust The Dixiecrats'

Author's New Book 'The Sight Of Dawn'

HENRY CLIFFORD MURRAY

For your reading pleasure, "The Sight of Dawn" is now at the West Hunter and Auburn Avenue branch libraries. The author states that both races have received this book of poems with much pleasure and joy.

"The Sight of Dawn" is like a shining star in a mucky night, which will leave its readers spellbound with excitement as well as entertainment. You cannot get your copy at your bookstore. You may order direct from the publisher: Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. ($2.50 per copy). This book should be in every home and school.

P.S. The young author is also writing three other books—a novel and two of verse. Mr. Murray has also seved as a secretary, steward and trustee with the American Federation of Labor of Local 438 of Atlanta, of which he is a member.

He is also working toward the promotion of 1,000,000 copies. "The Sight of Dawn" is endorsed by United Motors Exchange and Southern Motors Exchange, Inc., of Atlanta, Ga. (Adv.)

America's Schools: Part and Parcel of the Land of the Free

The Washington Post
Reviewed by Agnes E. Meyer
Washington, D.C.
Jan-24-60
18 E 2

Mrs. Meyer, author of "Education For a New Morality" and of many articles and lectures on education, is a noted defender of America's system of public schooling.

THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL IN AMERICAN SOCIETY: By V. T. Thayer. Dodd, Mead.

Of ALL the books on education pouring from the presses, "The Role of the School in American Society" is one of the most useful and illuminating. For Thayer treats education not as something that takes place in isolation but, as his title indicates, as a reflection of society and an influence upon it.

He demonstrates how, from the early colonial days to the present era, education was embedded in the cultural situation of the period and changed as historical, economic and religious influences changed our conception of human nature, and thus the role of education in American society.

The arrangement of the book is an orderly progression. It first draws attention to certain formative ideas in American life—the faith in education, equality of educational opportunity, and the conviction that education will best serve the needs of the community if its control remains in local Boards of Education.

Thayer's description of the changes in the economic and social status of youth is of major importance to all people who are trying to analyze the causes of youthful behavior. It points out the reasons for the exclusion nowadays of great numbers of young people under 20 from anything but dead-end jobs: "When we consider that 30 per cent of all youth between the ages of 16 to 17 and three-fourths of those between 18 and 19 are neither in school nor in all cases employed, it is obvious that the situation is not altogether a healthy one." I found the chapter on "Youth and the World's Work" a powerful argument for a new and creative approach to the problems of adolescence.

NEXT, THAYER achieves a tour de force in historical-philosophical compression. The Puritan attitude toward children as imps of Satan resulted in a harsh discipline to break the will of the young. This religious orientation yielded gradually through the frontier emphasis on equality to the labors of Horace Mann for secular public schools open to all alike. The forbidding qualities of the Puritan God were transformed by an augmenting prosperity and optimism into a God who was a beneficent planner. The concept of man's innate depravity changed into faith in his possibilities for infinite progress.

The irony of this chapter lies in our return today, at the first revival of insecurity, to the early New England concern with religious orthodoxy, and with original sin as an obstacle to human evolution. Evidently rationalism, optimism and a belief in progress coincided with the Nation's expansion and its sense of a great destiny, whereas the first chill blasts of the World War have again thrown the fear of God into us.

The last section of Thayer's monumental work deals with three major contemporary educational problems. First is the assumption that both private and public education realize their unique functions best when private schools receive their support solely from private sources and public funds are used exclusively for public education.

The second assumption is that teachers must be free to teach even the most controversial subjects if it is done without bias or the desire to indoctrinate.

A third principle of education should insure equality of opportunity to all children regardless of economic circumstances, race, nationality or creed.

With amazing erudition and objectivity, author Thayer presents the arguments for and against these basic principles without, however, disguising where his own sympathies lie. The references under each chapter in themselves make his book invaluable to educators and laymen alike.

This volume is of singular importance if only because it shows clearly and factually how our attitudes toward our institutions change with every shift in the changing social scene. We need the insight of this historical survey as never before, not only as it bears on education but because today the rapid movement of events will cause less anxiety if we use the experience of the past to fortify our minds and to cope with the radical transformations taking part in our society.

26b 1960

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BIOGRAPHICAL PROJECTS
LIVES OF PROMINENT NEGROES
AVIATION
NEGRO LEADERS

COLUMBIA BEGINS 2 ORAL HISTORIES

P. 76 L

Lives of Prominent Negroes and of Aviation Figures Being Recorded

The New York Times 2-28-60
Sun. 8-21-60

Two major biographical projects—one on aviation, the other on Negro leaders — have been started by Columbia University's Oral History Research Office.

Dr. Louis M. Starr, director of the office, said yesterday in his annual report for 1959-60 that the aviation project would "bring us first-hand accounts by more than 100 designers, pilots, engineers, executives and others, some of whose recollections go back to the Wright brothers."

The New York Times 8-21-60

"We hope," he said, "to expand our work in this field—one in which source materials of this kind are surprisingly thin—so that a truly significant body of memoirs will await the scholars who are certain eventually to do this subject justice."

Turning to the other project, Dr. Starr said that for years scholars had had "pathetically little autobiographical literature" about Negro leaders. His office, he said, is helping to overcome that shortage by interviewing Negroes who have left their mark in a wide variety of fields.

A Hope for the Future

"The fact that race is the common denominator of this broad subject," he observed, "may strike scholars a century hence as curious. We hope it does. They will find, in these warmly human pages, much that will stimulate their curiosity."

Dr. Starr reported that his office would continue some established projects and undertake new ones in the fall. A project in the physical sciences, begun last year, will continue interviews on the International Geophysical Year and will begin new interviews with persons who worked on the hydrogen and atomic bombs.

The Oral History Research Office, now in its twelfth year, was established at Columbia by Allan Nevins, DeWitt Clinton, Professor Emeritus of American History and Pulitzer Prize winner. Interviews have been conducted with 700 prominent persons in various fields. Their comments, recorded on tape and then compiled on type-written manuscripts, are stored in Columbia's Special Collections Library for use by historical researchers.

About half the persons interviewed permitted their memoirs to be studied immediately. The other half have set specific dates for the release of the material to scholars. In some cases the date has been set at the death of the individual or at a specified time after death.

Columbia U. to study Negro leaders

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-27-60

NEW YORK — The director of Columbia University's Oral History Research Office said (Saturday) his office has embarked on two major biographical projects — one on aviation, the other on Negro leaders.

Dr. Louis M. Starr, in his annual report for 1959-60, said the new projects, together with a marked increase in the use of the office's materials by scholars throughout the world, highlighted the office's twelfth year.

In discussing the Negro project, Dr. Starr said for years scholars have had "pathetically little autobiographical literature" about colored leaders. The OHRO is helping to rectify this, he said, by obtaining interviews from colored leaders who have left their mark in a wide variety of fields.

Dr. Starr said also that "the fact that race is the common denominator of this broad subject may strike scholars a century hence as curious. We hope it does. They will find, in these warmly human pages, much that will stimulate their curiosity."

26b 1960

16-page Booklet- "SIT -INS: THE STUDENTS REPORT."
CORE- CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE distributing booklet on sit-ins

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Aug 13 1960

NEW YORK — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) last week began distribution of 30,000 copies of an illustrated 16-page booklet, "Sit-Ins: The Students' Report."

Written by six student leaders, the booklet gives an account of protests in the South and supporting demonstrations in the North against lunch counter segregation.

Miss Patricia Stephens wrote the section of "Tallahassee: Through Jail to Freedom." She described her experiences while she and four other CORE members served a 49-day term in Leon County jail.

* * *

OTHER CONTRIBUTING writers were Ed Roman of Portsmouth, Va., 17-year-old Norcom High School senior; Paul Laprad, Fisk University student; Thomas Gaithe, Claflin College student;

And also Major Johns, one of the expelled students from Southern University, and Martin Smollin, a student who penned "The North: We Walk So They May Sit."

The noted author, Lillian Smith, wrote the introduction to the booklet which was edited by Jim Peck and designed by Jerry Goldman.

* * *

"HERE ARE six letters which only the young and brave could have written," Miss Smith stated, continuing: "Each tells with simplicity and grace how it felt to be caught up in the students' movement of nonviolent protest:

"How it felt to be beaten and pushed around by hoodlums and, in some towns, by policemen; how it felt to be hustled off to jail and bull pen; how it felt after one got there; and how it now feels to analyze what one did or failed to do, and what one must do next time."

'Stay in south, fight,' Powell tells Virginians

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 31 28 and Feb 6
1960

By ERNEST SHAW
and
J. FARLEY RAGLAND

RICHMOND

Addressing an enthusiastic audience here at the Mosque, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell extended an apology for a statement made years before.

He said that in his book, "Marching Blacks," he urged colored southerners to leave the south for life in the north. On the Mosque stage, he said he had made a mistake.

"I would like," he said, "for you to stay in the south and fight your battle."

* * *

MR. POWELL spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Richmond NAACP to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the Supreme Court school decision and to culminate the branch membership drive.

Mr. Powell reminded the audience that in New York in 1930, he was picketing to get better jobs and full citizenship.

Deploring the "tyranny of mediocrity" in this country, Mr. Powell said that in America we will have second - class nationhood as long as we have second - class citizens.

He commended the student sitdowners and said their successes are not merely steps towards integration of races but also toward the saving of the country.

Also on the program were: Dr J. Rupert Picott, the Rev. Benjamin Robinson and the Virginia Union University Choir.

26b 1960

17 page Report -(Negro Sitdown Controversies, (?)
Miss Pargaret Price

Sitdown Tension Eased By Interracial Panels

The Atlanta Constitution P.3

Mon. 6-6-60

Action through an interracial committee has proved to be the most effective way to settle Negro sitdown controversies, according to a recent report by the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

The 17-page report, compiled by Margaret Price, a freelance writer, said the "best promise of successful settlement has come from a small interracial committee of outstanding citizens who are amenable to change."

Mayor Hartsfield has rejected such a group for Atlanta. The mayor said the city government treats Negroes like everyone else and there is no need for such a committee.

CITIES NAMED

The report names Southern cities that have opened lunch counters to Negroes. According to the studies, no store in the South which has opened its lunch counters has reported a loss in business.

The report indicated that the methods used to reach agreement have not followed a precise pattern and "do not furnish a blueprint available to every community."

However, it did offer suggestions which might be adaptable to local situations.

The report predicted the sitdown demonstrations will continue on a more widespread basis in the future.

"The student sit-ins—only one aspect of Negro discontent—have been too widespread, and indicative of too great impatience for anyone to expect they will disappear as quickly as they began," the report said.

RESULTS LISTED

"More and more communities inevitably will be confronted by the sit-in problem. A look at what has been done in some cities may offer other communities guidelines and reassurance," the study said.

The report discussed success and failures in cities in North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Virginia and Arkansas.

"Once lunch counters have been opened to all, the change has been accepted with considerable urbanity. Negroes have not congregated to demonstrate a victory. White customers have observed the change calmly for the most part and without a break in their shopping routine," it continued

"Southern white citizens," the report concluded, "will have only themselves to blame if they are faced with a new rash of time-and-money-consuming law suits. They will have only themselves to blame if they permit the extremists to lead them down the path toward hate and violence and economic damage."

South Told Don't Fear School Desegregation

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga.—There is nothing dreadful to fear from school desegregation, the Southern Regional Council has pointed out to the South in a 35-page booklet report on "School Desegregation, the First Six Years."

The review—fourth since August 1953, in a series released by the Council, answers 30 burning question arising out of the issue.

26b
Sat. 6-25-60

The first report, "Questions and Answers," was issued in August 1953 when the Supreme Court decision was being awaited. The next, "Answers for Action," came in June 1954, after the decision. The third, "Next Steps in the South," was in July 1956.

The present report is to put in perspective all the questions "for a South still wrestling with itself," as the Council puts it, "in its search for the moral and social values demanded by its aged racial problems."

■

AMONG THE questions answered are such as these, with the condensed answers:

"Does desegregation violate the freedom of association?" A. "In a democracy, the freedom of association is a valued civil liberty. The desegregation of public schools will not jeopardize it. Public schools are not private clubs.

"What is the prospect for schools not yet desegregated?" A. "If there are Negro children living within the attendance area, there is the likelihood that, sooner or later, some will petition to be enrolled at the 'white' school. If the real reason for refusal can be shown to have been race, the courts will order admission . . . If there are state laws prohibiting desegregation, they will be overruled."

"Who loses when the schools are closed to avoid desegregation?" The answers indicate: "The students are victimized." "The teachers are hurt." "Community morals and culture suffer." "The nation loses." "The economy is damaged."

The booklet details the several desegregation plans used in various cities.

It describes "token desegregation," as "the admission of just enough Negroes to get by the law."

26d 1960

To Mary McLeod Bethune, Educator

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 5/14/60 p. 4

You traveled far brave pilgrim
Up many a cruel stair,
Despite the world's unreason
Above your heart's despair.

26d

Full dauntless was your courage
Shod with faith complete
You scanned the backward journey,
And held the travail sweet.

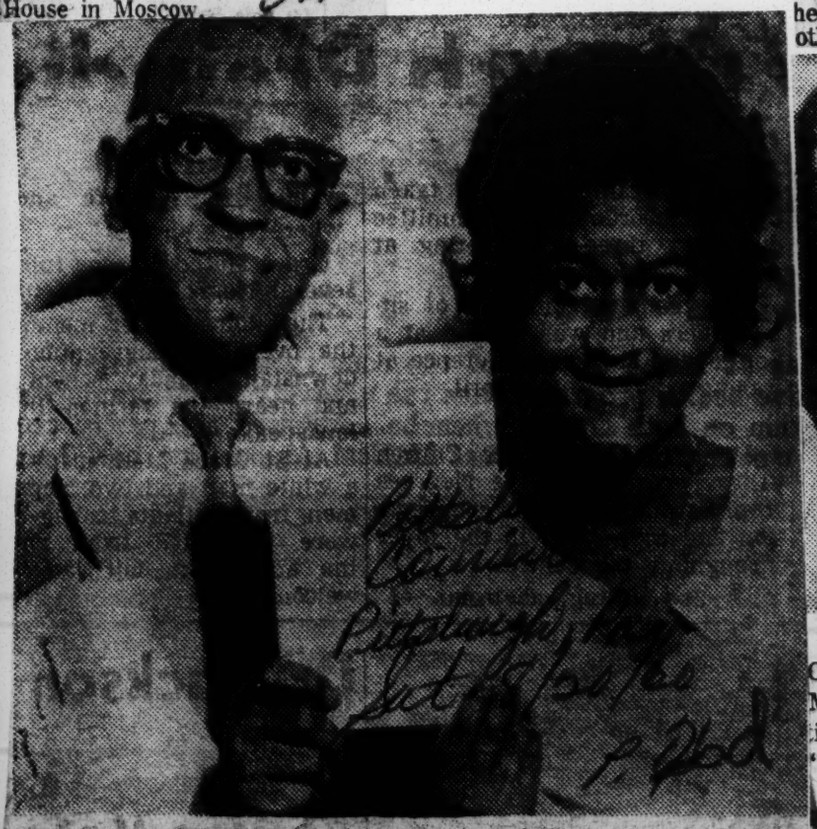
Your eyes abright with star-shine,
Your voice an organ chime,
Vibrating with the message:
Take Heart, My Brother, Climb!

—GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON

Poems Of Negro Poet Issued In Russian

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. 5/14/60 p. 4

MOSCOW (AP) — A collection of 100 poems by Langston Hughes, 58-year-old American Negro poet, has been issued in Russian by the Foreign Literature Publishing House in Moscow.



SERMONS AND POEMS — Rev. A. L. Guerard, pastor of the McMinnville Baptist Church of Nashville, Tenn., and his 16-year-old daughter, Vera, have just published a book of poems entitled "Sermons and Poems." This fine pastor has written several books and seems to be getting better with each writing.

Brook Benton wrote poems that turned out to be songs

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-15-60 p. 13

NASSAU, Bahamas — "I started out writing poems," explained singer - song writer Brook Benton, "but I didn't realize they were songs, not poems."

A bellboy entered the hotel room with the morning tray of coffee. Brook leaned out of bed and picked up a cup. He was still tired from his previous night's performance at Nassau's Cat and Fiddle Night Club.

"The songs I wrote and sang on the Mercury label like 'just A Matter of Time,' 'Endlessly,' 'So Close,' 'So Many Ways,' and 'Kiddio,' all grew out of those early poems," he continued.

The 29 - year - old entertainer might have mentioned songs he wrote and made famous by other singers such as Nat

BROOK BENTON

Cole's "Looking Back," Clyde McPhatter's "Lover's Question," and Dinah Washington's "Nothing In the World."

* * *

BROOK WAS born Benjamin Peay, son of a bricklayer, in Camden, S.C. Before leaving for NYC at the age of 17, he worked in a dairy, wrote his poems which were really songs and sang with the Effucis Methodist Church Choir.

"I organized my own singing group, too — the 'Camden Jubilees," Brook said, sippinging his coffee. "We sang spirituals, hymns, and popular songs. In fact, we did about everything you could do in a small town like Camden."

Brook moved to New York where he finished high school. "I thought New York was a land of opportunity," he said. "It is, but you've got to know how to go about getting it."

Seeking an opportunity, Brook practically wore grooves in the sidewalks trudging to music publishers' offices to demonstrate his songs and voice.

* * *

"EVERY PLACE I went the answer was no," he said. "I worked at odd jobs to support myself and visited the publishers before and after work. About one day a week I'd skip work and go see publishers. I lost quite a few jobs that way," he added with a smile.

Finally he started making demonstration records — records made to interest recording companies and big - name singers in a song.

"Frankly I did pretty well at it," he said. "Not that I was a great singer or anything— it was my style, my way of singing, they liked."

He set down his coffee cup.

"I figured if I could make demonstration records, why coudln't I make my own records. That's when I started singing my own style and recording it. From then on things started to happen and I was on the way up."

* * *

DURING HIS climb to success, Brook has toured the United States, Canada, Mexico, Jamaica and the Bahama Islands and had night club enengagements in such places as New York, Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis.

When not touring he lives in New York with his wife, Mary, two sons and a daughter.

Benton sang before capacity crowds during his three - day engagement at Nasau's Cat and Fiddle night club. He is one of the many top American sing-

26d 1960

QUESTIONS

If you were hungry and had plenty cash,
But couldn't even purchase a plate of giblet hash,
Because you were beaten by a Jimcrow lash—
Would you like it?
If you were born in a certain place,
But just because of color and race
You had to live in a special space—
Would you like it?
If what you had built someone tried to destroy,
If you were treated like a child with a toy,
If strange people termed you as "Uncle" and "Boy"
Would you like it?
Just questions, America, we humbly ask,
Is giving democracy such a task?
If Freedom and Justice wear a double mask—
Should we like it?

J. FARLEY RAGLAND

We're Tired of Taking Low

By WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

We hear these students talking
And see them proudly walking
Into the dining room
They mean to be respected
And not to be rejected
No matter who may fume.
Insults have been their portion
But now they have a notion
That these insults must go.
While they go not inviting
Dumb jeers or fists fighting
They're tired of taking low..